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The splendid new sea-going Steamers **Forest City, Lewiston,** and **Montreal,** will until further notice run as follows:
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The boats arrive in season for passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.
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The splendid and fast Steamships **Chesapeake,** CAPT. SYDNEY CROWELL, and **Patapsco,** CAPT. E. E. VAILL, will until further notice run as follows:
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Poetry.

THE STRIPES AND THE STARS.

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

(AIR—"The Star Spangled Banner."

O STAR-SPANGLED BANNER! the Flag of our pride!
Though trampled by traitors and basely defied,
Fling out to the glad winds your Red, White and Blue,
For the heart of the North-land is beating for you!
And her strong arm is nerving to strike with a will
Till the foe and his boastings are humbled and still!
Here's welcome to wounding and combat and scars,
And the glory of death—for the Stripes and the Stars!

From prairie, O plowman! speed boldly away—
There's seed to be sown in God's furrows to-day—
Row landward, lone fisher! stout woodman, come home!
Let smith leave his anvil and weaver his loom,
And hamlet and city ring loud with the cry,
"For God and our country we'll fight till we die!
Here's welcome to wounding and combat and scars,
And the glory of death—for the Stripes and the Stars!"

Invincible Banner! the Flag of the Free!
O where treads the foot that would falter for thee?
Or the hands to be folded till triumph is won
And the Eagle looks proud, as of old, to the sun;
Give tears for the parting—a murmur of prayer—
Then Forward! the fame of our standard to share!
With welcome to wounding and combat and scars,
And the glory of death—for the Stripes and the Stars!

O God of our Fathers! this Banner must shine
Where battle is hottest, in warfare divine!
The cannon has thundered, the bugle has blown,
We fear not the summons—we fight not alone!
O lead us, till wide from the Gulf to the sea
The land shall be sacred to Freedom and Thee!
With love, for oppression; with blessing, for scars—
Our Country—one Banner—the Stripes and the Stars!

Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline.

We gladly adopt the suggestion of a friend in transferring to our columns the following poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the *Atlantic Magazine* for May. As our friend well says:—"The poetry is beautiful and the sentiment Christian. In the righteous indignation which now fills the heart of the Free North and West, we should not forget to commiserate the blindness of the masses at the South, who have fallen so low under the barbarising influence of the Slave System, as to fit them for willing tools of the traitors who now rule the hour in that desecrated region."

She has gone,—she has left us in passion and pride—
Our stormy-browed sister, so long at our side!
She has torn her own star from our firmament's glow,
And turned on a brother the face of a foe!

O Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun,
We can never forget that our hearts have been one—
Our foreheads both sprinkled in Liberty's name,
From the fountain of blood with the finger of flame!

You were always too ready to fire at a touch;
But we said, 'She is hasty—she does not mean much.'
We have scowled when you uttered some turbulent threat;
But friendship still whispered, 'Forgive and forget!'

Has our love all died out? Have our altars grown cold?
Then Nature must teach us the strength of the chain,
That her petulent children would sever in vain.
They may fight till the buzzards are gorged with their spoil,
Till the harvest grows black as it rots in the soil,
Till the wolves and the catamounts troop from their caves,
And the shark tracks the pirate, the lord of the waves:

In vain is the strife! When its fury is past,
Their fortunes must flow in one channel at last,
As the torrents that rush from the mountain of snow
Roll mingled in peace through the valleys below.

Our Union is river, lake, ocean and sky:
Man breaks not the medal, when God cuts the die!
Though darkened with sulphur, though cloven with steel,
The blue arch will brighten, the waters will heal!

O Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun,
There are battles with Fate that can never be won!
The star-flowering banner must never be furled,
For its blossoms of light are the hope of the world!

Go, then, rash sister! afar and aloof,—
Run wild in the sunshine away from our roof;
But when your heart aches and your feet have grown sore,
Remember the pathway that leads to our door!

A SONG FOR THE TIME.

[As surely as the leaves are coming out under the breath of Spring, so surely will that nobler spirit of patriotism, which is now stirring the North, create music and song for us. In the meanwhile, until the poets begin to sing in articulate notes the unwritten music, to which the popular heart is beating time, the following paraphrase of a few stanzas of AYTOWN'S "Scottish Cavalier," which may be sung to the tune of "The Old English Gentleman," may do little service by way of relief.]

Come listen to another song
That shall make your heart beat high,
Bring the crimson to your forehead,
And the lustre to your eye.
A song of the days of old,
Of the years that have long gone by,
And of the yeomen stout and bold,
As e'er wore sword on high.
Of the brave old Yankee* yeomen
Of the days of Seventy-six.

For when the news was spread abroad,
The struggle had begun,
Far over all our Northern hills
They started up as one;
And from many a farm and workshop,
Ere the settling of the sun,
They water'd with their sacred blood
The field of Lexington.
The true old Yankee yeomen
Of the days of Seventy-six!

They were the first to bend the knee,
When the standard waved abroad,
They were the first to face the foe
On Bunker's bloody sod;
And ever in the van of fight
The foremost still they trod,
Until on many a well-fought field
They gave their souls to God.
Like true old Christian yeomen
The men of Seventy-six!

And now their sons all rise again,
With hearts as brave and true:
The good old times are gone, and yet,
Thank God! we have the new;
The tree our sires had planted
Seemed withering where it grew,
But now 'tis bursting into bloom
'Neath heaven's own light and dew.
The glorious tree of Liberty,
The seed of Seventy-six!

* We use the term "Yankee" in the sense which the South uses it, as synonymous with "Free State Men."

Miscellaneous.

HOW CUSHION LACE WAS INVENTED.

It was the winter of the year 1504, and mines of Saxony, being no longer considered productive, were closed. Hundreds of men were thrown out of employment, and amongst them one Christopher Uttman. He had a wife and two infant children, and his heart was filled with despair on their account. Of himself he never thought: he knew that he was capable of stubborn and ponderous endurance—the pits had been closed more than once in his life-time—but endurance was not the quality most required now; the voice from his hearth stone was a trumpet peal to action, yet what could he do? He was powerless from inevitable necessity—the necessity of ignorance. He had been reared in the pit; he was unacquainted with every kind of manual labor except that exercised in his fearful calling. With a heavy heart he returned to his lowly cottage, the interior of which the care and tastefulness of his wife had rendered comfortable, nay, even beautiful, and placing in her hand his last week's wages he exclaimed bitterly: "Barbara, what shall we do? I am not to return to the mines any more. They will never be re-opened."

Barbara had heard before her husband had returned home that the pits were about to be closed for an indefinite period. She was therefore in some degree prepared for the tidings, and replied cheerfully: "We shall no doubt do very well. We shall seek God's guidance; He will direct us. We are young, and strong, and healthy, and need not despair of being able to provide for our little ones, because the mines of Saxony are shut up."

Fortunately for the miner, his wife was not only good and gentle, but prompt and clear-minded. She comprehended at once all the perplexities of their condition—all that must be endured at the present—all that might naturally be dreaded in the future. After a while she stole away to the inner closet of her little cottage, and having sought wisdom from on high, set about considering what it was best to do. It was no dreamy and fantastic speculation which exercised her mind in that little retreat, but calm and accurate was the scheme she then shadowed forth—through it was never quite realized.

Barbara had been in the habit of assisting in the maintenance of her little household by embroidering muslin veils. At first, she worked only for the mine-owners' wives and daughters: but so imaginative and delicate were her skill and taste in this art, that her fame had reached more than one of the German courts, and many a noble dame had availed herself of the graceful productions of Barbara's needle, and added to her heavy brocaded dresses the elaborately embroidered, yet light and beautiful muslin train and ruffles. The care of her infant twins, however, together with many other domestic duties, had hitherto afforded her but little time for the exercise of her art; but now, though these cares and duties were rather increased than lessened, she determined, without neglecting one of them, that by the labor of her hands should her family be supplied with bread. "My husband toiled for us," she exclaimed mentally, "and now I will work hard for him."

The next day after the closing of the mine, Barbara arose with the dawn, and having put her house in order, and prepared the morning meal, she commenced her work. Steadily she wrought on hour after hour, never moving from her seat near the window, except when obliged to do so for the fulfilment of some household duties. A little girl, the daughter of a neighbor, was sent for to look after the children; and Christopher contrived to find useful employment in the little garden which separated his cottage from the road, and which heretofore had been Barbara's care. In the evening, he assisted in preparing the supper, and thus the first day passed away hopefully and happily. Three months thus rolled by, and Barbara looked with justifiable pride on the production of her artistic skill—a veil, which far exceeded anything she had before attempted, in its singular beauty of design and elaborateness of embroidery. With a happy smile, eloquent of joy and hope, she left her home the next morning, carrying the veil in a curious basket covered with richly embroidered cloth. We may here remark, that certain arts of embroidery, as known at that period, are now forgotten; and though many specimens are still preserved amongst the precious relics of continental churches, and not a few of them have been subjected to the closest examination, even to buying portions picked out stitch by stitch, yet is the mystery still undiscovered.

It was a bright summer morning; never did the flowers look more lovely, or the fruit more luxuriant. Barbara looked back more than once at her pretty cottage, now covered by a profusion of roses and creeping plants and blessed those beloved ones who still slept on, unconscious of her absence. Arriving at a certain castle, at some league's distance, about noon, she was at once admitted to the presense of its fair mistress with whom Barbara was a favorite. Having replied to kind enquiries about her husband and children she looked consciously at her little basket. Her heart beat almost audibly, and her cheeks flushed a deeper glow than even the unusual walk would have caused, as she raised the lid, and shaking out the delicate veil, threw it over her extended arm. Never before had she displayed such a specimen of her skill, and never before did so much depend on its being duly appreciated; both her purse and her little store were exhausted. The joyful hope, however, with which she had left her home and entered the lady's presense was fast leaving her heart, as the sudden exclamation of delight and approval which she had expected fell not on her anxious ear; and a strange, deep, dread was finding its way in, and rolling heavily in the room of the departed guest, "It is very lovely, truly," said the dame at last, without reaching her hand to touch it—"very beautiful; but could your skill only accomplish something like this, Barbara, I would purchase it at any price, it is so lovely—so uncommon."

She had opened the drawer while speaking, and handed the sorrow-stricken Barbara a border of rich Brussels point-lace. Barbara let the veil fall into the basket, and struggling hard to suppress her emotion, took the border in her hands. She had never before seen Brussels point, and she now eagerly and anqiously examined the beautiful fabric. "It is very lovely," she said, in a low, sad voice; "my work cannot indeed compare with that." For a minute she continued her careful examination, and then returning it with a low obeisance, took up her basket and departed.

How changed to her eyes now appeared the bright world she had looked upon but one short half-hour before! The deep sorrow in her own heart had banished its beauties from the landscape. She turned her steps homeward—it was too late then to seek another purchaser—and traversed slowly the same shady alleys which she had so lately trodden with an elastic step. After a while she suddenly stopped, and sinking on the soft green sward, exclaimed: "Let me think!" She placed her little basket beside her, and covering her face with her hands, once more muttered: "Let me think."

Mute and motionless—as we learn from Barbara's own narrative—she continued to think and to pray; and more than an hour elapsed before she lifted her head, and once more started on her homeward path. It was late in the evening when she returned; her children were at rest in their little cot, and her husband was standing at the door watching for her return with a look of heedful and anxious love. She raised her eyes to his; her face was glowing with youthful and matronly beauty, and seemed illuminated by some powerful, new-born hope.

"Husband," she said, as soon as the first greetings were over, "I shall want you to be very busy for me; I require a dozen nice round sticks, not thicker or longer than your middle finger; and I shall want you to give them to me as soon as possible."

"With pleasure, you shall have them, dear wife," he replied; and accordingly, as soon as they had partaken of a frugal supper, he set to work. Meanwhile, Barbara was occupied in making a small, hard, round cushion. The covering was of green stuff—we are told—and it was filled with hay. By midnight, the task of each was completed.

Next day, Barbara shut herself up in the little inner room of her cottage. She had the sticks and cushion with her, and she only entered the outer room when her presence was absolutely necessary. The second day she again absented herself, and likewise for the three following; her husband, with real tact and delicacy, neither asking her questions nor suffering any officious neighbor to intrude on her. It was well for all parties that this trusting affection had taught him to pursue this wise course, for Barbara's mind was struggling after, a dimly revealed object, and the least interruption in the pursuit, though kindly meant, might only serve to throw an addititional shadow on her path. On the evening of the fifth day, she rushed from the closet, and throwing herself into her husband's arms, exclaimed: "Christopher, beloved, thank God with me! See what he has enabled me to accomplish;" and she showed him a piece of lace which resembled what we now call "quilling." This she afterwards richly embroidered; and as she looked on her beautiful handiwork, she believed that she had, unaided by human intervention, discovered the method by which point lace was manufactured. In reality, however, she had done much more—she had invented a new article of equal beauty and greater utility—the lace at present so well known as "cushion" or "bone lace."

Barbara Uttman's name soon obtained a world-wide reputation, and her invention was spoken of as the most wonderful and curious of the age. Thousands of yards of her richly embroidered laces were ordered, not by private individuals, but by merchants from every quarter of the globe; and in order to supply the demands, she employed all the poor girls in the neighborhood. In a very short time she removed to a large and comfortable house in Dresden, and for many years after, both she and her husband devoted their evenings to mental improvement. How well they succeeded from the fact that Christopher became a wholesale exporter of the valuable fabric which his wife had invented, and that he managed to the perfect satisfaction of all parties the complicated details which his business involved. As for Barbara, her "children called her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her." Beloved and respected she lived to a good old age, and on the evening of her death there were sixty-four children and grandchildren assembled in her home.

The simple principle on which Barbara's lace is made is made is thus described by Dodd: "The lace-maker sits on a stool or chair, and places a hard cushion on the lap. The desired pattern is sketched on a piece of parchment, which is then laid on a cushion, in places determined by the pattern. She is also provided with a small number of bobbins, on which thread is wound; fine thread being made for making the meshes, or net, and a coarser kind, called gimp, for working the device. The work is bound on the upper part of the cushions, by tying together the threads in pairs, and each pair is attached to one of the pins thrust into the cushion. The work is begun on the upper part of the cushions, by tying together the threads in pairs, and each pair is attached to one of the pins thrust into the cushion. The threads are then twisted one around another in various ways, according to the pattern, the bobbins serving for handles as well as for store of material, and the pins serving as knots or fixed points, or centres, round which the threads may be twisted. The pins inserted in the cushions at the commencement are merely to hold the threads; but as each little mesh is made in progress of the working, other pins are inserted, to prevent the threads untwisting, and the device on the parchment shows where these insertions are to occur."

The "point-lace" which Barbara Uttman at first believed she had discovered the secret of manufacturing, was made without cushion or frame. The worker provided herself only wsth a variety of thread and variously sized needles, and then placing a rich design drawn on paper, either on the knee or on a convenient table, she imitated it with exactness, progressing at the rate of a few square inches each week, until at length, after years of patient labor, she would complete one of those beautiful, complicated, and delicate pieces of lace, which now excite so much admiration and surprise in those fortunate enough to be allowed to examine the furniture of old cathedrals, either at home, or on the continent. It is supposed that, for many hundreds of years, point-lace was wrought only by noble dames, and, even by them only to offer it to favorite churches. As an article of dress, it was first worn at Venice; soon afterwards, gorgeous specimens of it were displayed by the merchants of Genoa; and next it was found in Brussels, but so immensely surpassing in quality and quantity all that had before been heard of, that it at once received, by common consent, the name of Brussels point. Early in the seventeenth century it was introduced into France, some say by Mary de Medici, and others by a poor but industrious woman, named Du Mont.

GLACIERS.

I arrived in Chamouny on the 6th of August, 1858, with a friend and companion, an Englishman, like myself. We two had been about five weeks in Switzerland, and in that time had done everything considered necessary by our countrymen. We had acquired some experience in glacier work, having ascended the Alitsch Horn, whose summit had been reached for the first time by an Englishman, a member of the Alpine Club, only two months before. We made the ascent successfully, and were proud of having been the second exploring party to stand on its lofty peak, nearly fourteen hundred feet high. On that occasion we passed two whole days on the snow and glacier.

I remember well the first glimpse I had into one of those terrible crevasses which intersect glaciers. Getting a guide to hold my hand, I leaned over its yawning brink and gazed carefully into the fathomless abyss.—The two perpendicular walls of ice appeared to join together about three hundred feet down; an appearance resulting from the convexity of the crevasse. Usually, I believe the great split ends only where the glacier touches the ground beneath.

"No one who falls into one of these ever comes out alive." "Yes," says another, "a man once escaped and still lives at the Grindelwald; he was a chamois hunter, and when coming home alone over the glacier, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into a crevasse. His fall was broken by projecting ledges and blocks of ice; which, however, gave way as he clung to them. After falling three hundred feet he reached the bottom of the glacier, with a leg and an arm broken. He found a hollow space between the ground and the ice, through which a stream of water ran. Instinctively he followed its course, despite the great pain he suffered, and after crawling along for three hours, he found himself freed from the glacier.

Ordinary crevasses are from three to eight feet wide at the top, but the sides approaching each other rapidly, so that a man would be wedged in between the two walls of ice long before he could reach the bottom. And then, unless there should be ropes at hand long and strong enough, what an awful death. An unfortunate Russian gentleman perished thus in a crevasse only last year;—half frozen, half squeezed in the ice, and ever sinking deeper and deeper into this awful grave.

My companion and I ascended the Brevant, and, as few climbing travellers leave Chamouny without visiting the Mer de Glace and the Jardin, we arranged to make that excursion. To shorten our day's work, we left Chamouny in the evening and slept at Montanvert, a solitary little mountain inn on the edge of the Mer de Glace. We were up betimes in the morning. We provided ourselves with some eatables and wines, and with our guide, whom we had brought from Courmayour. It was a glorious morning, and promised well for our expedition. Our road, for about half an hour, was along an uneven path, skirting the glacier, which lay below on the left hand, very much crevassed and covered with debris. The path then came to an end, and the guide and we must now take to the glacier. We descended on to it, and threaded our way among the numerous crevasses.

The excursion to the Mer de Glace not being looked upon as a regular glacier expedition, is not made with the attendant precautions of axes or ropes. We were in high spirits, and went along at a great rate; so quickly, indeed, that our guide, who had fallen behind, cautioned us to allow him to take, and keep the lead.

Just then our progress was arrested by a wide crevasse. Looking to the left, I perceived that it terminated some twenty feet from us, in a steep slope of ice, which I tho't I could easily climb. As the crevasse was about sixty yards long, I determined to try this slope rather than go round by the other end. Using my Alpenstock instead of an axe, therefore, I began making foot-holes in the ice with it. The guide had now come up with us. He looked at the ice-slope and the wide crevasse, and said, very seriously, "It is dangerous, let us go round." By this time I had, with the aid of my Alpenstock, climbed about half way up the slope. I had already come to the conclusion that it was much too steep to scale without an axe, and determined to retrace my steps. So, when the guide had spoken, I carefully stretched back my right leg, feeling for the last hole I had made in the ice. My foot went past the place, and I felt that I was slipping. There was not the least projection that I could grasp. The slope became perpendicular, and I went head foremost into the yawning crevasse below.

I heard a loud cry of despair from my fellow traveler and the guide. My own sensations cannot be described or even separated distinctly from the whirl and shock. I felt that I was being bumped from side to side between the two walls of ice; that I was falling a great depth; that I was being hurried to utter destruction—to a horrible death. Suddenly I felt that I was caught by something; that I hung suspended. I was just able to take breath, and call out for "a rope, a rope."

By the most extraordinary chance my fall had been arrested by a little ledge of ice which spanned the crevasse like a bridge.—On this frail structure, not more than two inches wide at the top, and (as well as I could judge) about two feet deep, I had fallen, so that my head hung down on one side, my legs on the other. Instinctively and immediately, by means which I cannot at all recall, I raised myself from this ledge, in which there was a little niche sufficiently wide to admit one foot. I was so far collected that I could hear my fellow-traveler saying from above, "We never expected to hear your voice again. For God's sake take heart. The guide is running to Montanvent for men and ropes, and will soon be back again."

"If he is not," I answered, "I shall never come up alive."

My position was an awful one. The little ledge was so narrow that I could not get both feet upon it. I was in fact supporting myself on one leg, half leaning against one side of the crevasse and pressing my head against the opposite side. It was perfectly smooth, and there was nothing to grasp. A stream of water poured over my shoulders, drenching me to the skin, and freezing me with its icy coldness. Overhead I could see the long narrow strip of blue sky, bounded by the mouth of the crevasse. There was a terribly stolid, unrelenting look in the intensely blue ice that surrounded me on all sides. The grim walls of the crevasse looked as if they would unite to crush me rather than relinquish their victim. Numerous rills of water poured into the crevasse, but in the whole sixty yards of its length I could see no projection except the little ledge I had so miraculously chanced to fall upon.

I ventured to look down, only for an instant, into the fearful chasm in which I was suspended. At the depth to which I had fallen, the crevasse was barely two feet wide, but downward it narrowed rapidly, and about two hundred feet below me the sides appeared to join. I believe that if I had fallen six inches on either side of the little ledge I must inevitably have been jammed in head downward where no ropes that could have been brought there could possibly have reached me.

I had now been about twenty minutes standing in this perilous position, straining every nerve to prevent myself from giving way, looking up at the blue sky above me and the clear ice on all sides, but seldom daring to cast a glance into the abyss below. Blood was trickling over me from a cut in my cheek, and I felt that my right leg was becoming exceedingly painful from the strain upon it, and I was afraid of losing my balance if I tried to relieve myself by changing to the other. I felt that I was becoming benumbed by the intense cold of the ice against which I was leaning, and of the stream of water from under which I durst not move.

I called to my fellow-traveler to know if any one were in sight? There was no answer. I called again. No human being seeming to be within hearing. A dizziness came over me, as the thought struck me, he has gone to see if any help is coming, and cannot find his way back to the crevasse. There are hundreds of them. I am lost.

Again I had to strain every nerve to keep myself from sinking; I almost gave up hope; I felt inclined to throw myself down and have the agony over. At that miserable time I suddenly heard my friend shouting from above. He had gone to look if he could discern the guide; and when he turned to retrace his steps had been thunderstruck to see the surface of the glacier intersected by innumerable crevasses, all so similar in appearance as to leave no landmark by which to know my living grave. Thank Heaven! He had caught sight of a little knapsack left at the mouth of the crevasse by the guide. This had directed him back. I called to him to look at his watch—five minutes more were passed. The cold was growing more intense. It is no figure of speech to say that I felt the blood freezing in my veins. I called to him again to know it any one were in sight. It was thirty minutes since the guide had started, but not a soul was visible. It was most unlikely that he could be back so soon, for we ourselves had been three quarters of an hour in coming thus far.

I felt that I could hold out but a very short time longer, and besides that, I did not know at what moment the little ledge which was my only safety, might give way under my weight, I remembered that I had a large clasp knife in my pocket, and I determined to try to rescue myself with its aid. I called to my fellow-traveller above that I was going to attempt it. He implored me not to try; but my situation was becoming so desperate, that I did try, I began by making a little hole in the ice as high up as I could reach, large enough to admit one hand. My next endeavor was to make a deep foothole about two feet above the ledge. I succeeded in this, and found that by making a foot in it, holding fast by the place I had made for my hand, and, at the same time pressing with my back against the opposite side of the crevasse with all my strength, I was able to raise myself and stand firmly in my new position. I again let myself down on the ledge, and commenced cutting another foothole about two feet above the last. It seemed to me possible that in this manner I might escape from my icy prison; but a single slip or a false step, and I knew I must be precipitated down the crevasse.

I was working diligently at the second foothole, when I heard a joyful shout from above: "They are in sight—three men with ropes—running as hard as they can."

I steadied myself on my terrible narrow and slippery footing, in order to be able to seize and attach the rope when thrown to me. I saw the end of it dangling over my head. "Merciful God! It will not reach me! It is too short!" "We have got another rope," was answered from above; and it was knotted on and lowered. I caught the end and tied it firmly round my waist. Grasping the rope above with both hands, I gave the word. The strain began, and I felt that I was safe. In another minute I was standing on the glacier. I had been fifty minutes in the crevasse, during which time I had not lost consciousness for a single instant.

When I felt myself once more upon firm footing, an all-pervading sense of gratitude for the wonderful escape I had come over me and made me faint, and I should have fallen if they had not held me up. This was soon over, and we prepared to start for Montanvert. Before leaving I took a last look at the crevasse, which had so nearly been my sepulchre. I saw that it would have been utterly impossible to climb out, as I had been trying to do. The mouth was so wide that as I approached it, I could have had no support from behind! and without such support, not even a cat could have scaled the perpendicular wall.

Our guide was in a terrible state, and had run the whole way to Montanvert, but could find no rope fit for the purpose in the house. He was in despair, and started off for Chamouney, when two muleteers met him.—Their mules were laden with wood fastened on with ropes; he begged hard for those ropes, telling the men that a young Englishman was being frozen to death in a crevasse. They threw the wood from the backs of the mules, and came to my rescue with the guide, bringing the ropes with them. Knotted together (it seems there were three in all) they made up a length—about sixty feet—enough to reach me.

With the assistance of my deliverers, I was able to walk slowly back to Montanvert, where I was immediately put into a comfortable bed, and where the injuries I had received (which were insignificant considering the depth I had fallen,) were carefully dressed. I dreamed, with unspeakable dread, of what had happenned, when lying in the bed, and have dreamed of it in many beds since. I believe that nothing would induce me to go among ice and snow now without a long and strong rope. I offer the caution to all other travellers in Switzerland, out of a great experience and a great escape.

SOME JONESES.—The Jones family in this State is remarkably large, and their Christian appellations various. A large majority of them are men of the right stamp, as witness the following list, with their designations on our mail book.—Sukey Jones, with a wood cart; Jones; Big Jones, Little Jones; Big Tom Jones; Little Tom Jones; Big Bill Jones; Little Bill Jones; spectacle Jones; Jones from the hill; Jones from the holler; Jones with a store; Jones with a black-smith shop; Jones with a lager beer saloon; Jones without a wife; Jones with a wife; Jones with one leg: Jones who owns pigs: Jones who has the swell-head: Jones with big feet: Jones who has a brick yard: Jones with one eye; Jones the bone-picker; Jones with two wives, Jones with the swill cart; Jones with whiskers; Jones with no hair; black-haired Jones; red-haired Jones: grey-haired Jones; white Jones; black Jones; Dr. Peter Jones; and Lizzie Jones. Any of the rest of the family can be added to this list by subscribing for the *Dispatch* (Augusta, Ga.)

THE MAINE LUMBERMEN.—We clip the following from the Boston *Post:*

Fine, stalwart fellows are the Maine lumber men—hardy boys, who live in the woods and grow tall and stong by honest labor, temperate living, and by breathing the pure wholesome air of the forests—camping out for years at a time, taking the weather unshrinkingly as God sends it, warm or cold, moist or dry. They are as familiar with the rifle as with the axe, and report themselves and their weapons ready for the present crisis. In one company in the Maine First Regiment are thirty-two "infants," each of whom is six feet and some inches tall. All are lithe and sinewy, capable of enduring any amount of fatigue, and accustomed to the roughest style of existence. They are the browned and weather-beaten chivalry of New England, and will manfully uphold the honor of the Pine Tree State in the time of trial.

Forts and Fortresses.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican thus defines the difference between the two:—

There is but one fortress in the United States, fortress Monroe; all the other fortified places, defending our harbors, are called forts.

The distinction between the two terms is very wide. All fortresses are fortified places; but all forts are not fortresses. All colleges are schools; but schools are not colleges. The relation of forts to fortresses, is that of minor to major. A fort may be simply an advanced work, to protect the extended lines or walls of a fortess. Generally fortresses are extensive *enceintes* for the reception of garrisons, and built for the protection of cities. In the United States, no extensive fortified places, with large garrisons, have been constructed for the defence of cities. Fortifications in this country have had reference principally to harbor defence. Fortress Monroe, with its capacity for a garrison, was constructed for the defence of the important navy yard of Gosport and Norfolk, now in the possession of Virginia or the Confederate States.

The construction of the extensive walls of a fortress involves the highest science of engineering. Not so with forts. The former implies polygons, bastions, curtains, glacis, covered ways, planks, scarps and counter-scarps, ravelines, redans, redoubts, and the whole vocabulary of engineering science.—Add to this idea of a vast *enceinte*, or circumvallation, to contain a large garrison of troops and a fortress rises to its propotionate majesty.

WAR TERMS.—A battalion is a body smaller than a regiment—say two or four companies—and is commanded by a major. A regiment is composed of eight companies, and is commanded by a colonel; it has also a lieutenant-colonel and a major. A brigade is composed of two or more regiments, and is commanded by a brigadier-general. A division is composed of two or more brigades, and is commanded by a major-general.—Lieutenant-general is an office created in honor of General Scott, after the war with Mexico, and is, in this country, peculiar to him only.

TAKE CARE OF THE CROPS.—There is one labor of equal importance with the carrying on of the war, which ought not to be lost sight of in the rush so general to arms in the West. The culture of the land must not be neglected—must not be diminished, but ought to be increased, as the increase of consumption will be great for all bread stuffs and provisions. We hear of some parties leaving their farms altogether to take part in the war. A short harvest would be a much more dire calamity than war, and to insure a good harvest, the labor on the farm must not be suspended, and the cultivation rather be increased than otherwise. Prices are very remunerative at present for grain, and an increased culture would be the natural consequence of good prices. But this may be interfered with by a supposed paramount necessity to fight. The great body of farmers are the great commissariat of the army and people. Good and extended cultivation will produce the hay and corn—the food of cattle and swine, which are in turn the food of man—on which and on the cereals we have to depend to carry on warlike and peaceful pursuits alike.

The men engaged in the hard task of raising food are therefore as well employed as those filling up the ranks. Trade and commerce and manufacture can spare their hundreds and thousands of men for fighting—for all these branches of industry are rendered dull, but agriculture can hardly spare a single man.

GEN. PILLOW AND PARSON BROWNLOW.—Parson Brownlow, in a late number of his paper, the Knoxville Whig, has the following:—

Message from Gen. Pillow.—Gen. Pillow, who is a clever gentleman in the private relations of life, and a very companionable man, sent us a message recently, which is explained in the following reply:

KNOXVILLE, April 22, 1861.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow:—I have just received your message through Mr. Sale, requesting me to serve as chaplain to your brigade in the Southern army; and in the spirit of kindness in which this request is made,

The Union & Journal.

Biddeford, Me., May 24, 1861.

☞ Advertisers are particularly requested to hand in their advertisements as early in the week as possible. In order to secure their insertion they must be received by Wednesday noon.

Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.

The Saco Democrat of this week affords aid and comfort to the enemies of the country. It is brimming with the rankest treason, couched in language of malignant bitterness. In the four or more columns which disgrace its editorial page, there is scarcely a paragraph in which there is not both falsehood and treason combined. Its leading article, headed "Three months of Republicanism," is a compound of flagitious falsehoods and unblushing treasonable utterances. It would be difficult to tell whether falsehood or treason predominates in its composition. Falsehood, coming from the Ishmael pen of one who, for the past seven or eight years, has been monthly, and almost weekly, engaged in quarreling with political friends as well as political enemies, and whose pen, when directed against his own political friends, has been nerved to uncommon bitterness by the remembrance of party slights and disappointments in the pursuit of the honors and emoluments of office, may be passed by without public remark, but treason, such as is contained in the following extract, deserves, and will receive a full measure of public reprobation. Hear the language of treason:

"With this assurance of safety, the President's partizans of the Northern States have for ten days past been incessantly occupied in discussing the propriety of, and the best method of marching the army, now at the President's command, into the seceded States, (which now comprise nearly all the Slaveholding States) and putting their people under the military rule *of such troops as the other States of the Union furnish him for that purpose*.."

Jeff. Davis and his nest of confederate traitors, the thieves and plunderers who act for him and them, are daily using such language. The Democrat furnished no brains to originate this idea of the President's putting the people of the seceded States "*under the military rule of such troops as the other States of the Union furnish him for that purpose.*" Jeff. Davis utters the treason in his message, it is caught up by the traitor Governors of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and passing from them and their confederate organs, finds itself at last in the columns of their sympathising organ in this community. The rebels are concentrating troops in Virginia, have seized with military force arsenals and navy yards belonging to the Government, and are levying war against the United States, and when the President, whose sworn duty it is to execute the laws, who has admonished the rebels to disperse and go to their homes, takes steps to maintain the laws, and calls for the men to do so, Jeff. Davis and his confederate crew at the South, the rebels who have been for more than four months carrying on war against their Government, cry out that the President is putting "their people under the military rule of such troops as the other States of the Union furnish him for that purpose," and Northern men are found base enough to echo their treasonable utterances. It is for no purpose of putting the people of the Slaveholding States "*under a military rule of such troops as the other States furnish*," that the President is preparing to maintain the integrity of the Union. Let the rebels disperse, abandon their military operations, and submit like good citizens to the execution of the laws, and there would be no war, no shedding of blood, and the writer of the treasonable article in the Democrat knows there would be peace at once. Then again, it is the troops of the Union, called out in the legitimate way, and none other, who are endeavoring to aid in the execution of the laws, who are under the command of the President. General Butler himself, a Democrat, understood this when, in language as skillful as it was truthful, informed Gov. Hicks that he was wrong in saying that Northern troops had passed over the soil of Maryland, that the fact was the federal troops were attacked when passing over the soil of the United States on their way to the defence of the Capital. The distinction which Jeff. Davis and his sympathisers make, arises from disloyal and rebel hearts. It is only men who sham patriotism, who will talk as does the writer in the Democrat.

Then, again, the Democrat, persisting in its purpose of doing all it can to weaken the power of the Government, in its desire to afford aid and comfort to the enemy, talks about the President's violations of the Constitution, he says "he has, by a bold leap over the plain provisions of the Constitution, raised a STANDING ARMY on his own unauthorised call, and for the purpose of *subjugating* all the States South of the Potomac." When and where has the President announced that it was for the purpose of *subjugating* any State, that he was raising a *standing army?* In no public document has any such purpose been stated. No act of his or his advisers imply this. In obedience to the requirements of his oath he is endeavoring "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," nothing more; and this the astute writer of the article in the Democrat, has discovered to be unconstitutional, and is being done to "*subjugate* the South." Gen. Jackson, in his celebrated message on nullification, made 16th of January, 1833, replying to these visionary notions of secession of John C. Calhoun, solemnly proclaimed, "*that the Constitution and laws are supreme and the Union indissoluble.*"

The Democrat published away down east, surpassing the wisdom of Jackson, has discovered that the theory of Jackson is a fallacy, and that all attempts to make the Constitution and the laws supreme and the Union indisoluble, are unconstitutional, evincing only the purpose of the President to subjugate the Southern States. It is Jackson with his firm purpose and calm wisdom, speaking in language breathing patriotism on the one hand, and the Democrat on the other,—one standing by the Constitution and the flag of the country, the other, in the hour of the country's danger, speaking aid and comfort to the enemies of the country, and giving substantial aid to those who are openly defying the authority of the Federal government, who have trampled the Constitution under their feet, and derisively insulted its flag. We beg pardon of our readers for seeming disrespect to the memory of Jackson by mentioning the name of the old Roman in connection with this, the language of treason, so infamously uttered through the columns of the Democrat. But treason does not stop with denouncing the President and his purposes, it calls on President Lincoln "to stay this *unholy butchery*" till July. Unholy butchery! Brave men have gone forward to fight the great battle of Constitutional liberty, partisan feelings have been sacrificed upon the altar of patriotism, men of opposite political faith, imitating the example of Hannibal of old, have sworn eternal hostility to the enemies of the Constitution, they are ready and willing to uphold that flag under which Washington and Jackson fought, to stand by that Constitution and that Union which they defended and to proclaim with the latter that the "Constitution and the laws are supreme and the Union indissoluble," and the traitorous pen of the writer in the Democrat says, in the sneaking terms of rebellion that these brave men have gone forth to "unholy butchery" and demands, in language disgraceful and foul, that further time shall be given for the rebels to strengthen themselves, that they may have further opportunity to mature their plans, still greater chances to steal, plunder, and destroy the property of the nation, still insult its flag, and thus render the work of their submission to the restraints of the Constitution still more difficult. This is the recomendation of the article in the Democrat. In the discharge of our duty as a conductor of a public press we denounce its treason. The right of speech and the freedom of the press is a sacred one. It shall ever have, as it always has had, our support, but that right shall not be abused without our public, pointed, condemnation of it. If the Democrat chooses to talk treason, to continue, by its treasonable utterances, its ready sympathy with rebels, and its unmitigated falsehood in regard to the purposes of the government, let it not add the sin of hypocricy to its vices of lying and treason, or assume the thin covering of a pretended fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, but coming at once to the ground which it really occupies, discharge its poisonous weapons at once, and in the broad daylight, to the Constitution itself, and to the union, and to the hearts of the brave men who, faithful to the memories of the past, with loyal hearts, are ready to offer up their lives, if need be, to support the the doctrine of Jackson, "*that the Constitution and the laws are supreme, and the Union is indissoluble.*"

On the 26th of April in an article condemnatory of the lawless proceedings that had transpired the week previous, we said that our neighbor of the Democrat was patriotic and loyal to the Union, and we fully believed he was so. We desire to say that the treason in his paper this week has assured us that we were mistaken and we take back what we then said in defence of his patriotism and loyalty to the Union.

Alterations in Post Office Laws.

There were several alterations in the postal laws at the last session of Congress, which, under instructions sent from the General Post Office Department, Postmasters are required to observe. Those of interest to this section are—

1st. Sect. 14 makes the pre-payment of drop letters compulsory. Under this instruction Postmasters are instructed to make the pre-payment of all drop letters a condition precedent to their delivery.

2d. Sect. 11 entitles regular dealers in periodicals to receive packages of newspapers and periodicals at the same rates as regular subscribers, payable upon receipt of their packages.

3d. Maps, books, engravings, &c., are deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce if sent to any place under 1500 miles, and two cents an ounce over 2000. The weight of the package cannot exceed four pounds.

4th. Cards, blanks, seeds and cuttings, not to exceed eight ounces in weight, are deemed mailable matter at the same rates as are charged for the carriage of books, maps, &c.

"Anxious to be Kicked."

The Democrat is anxious to bring down upon itself the luxury of making a claim to the notoriety of being a victim to the right of freedom of speech. We trust that its treason will be suffered to pass, and that its anxiety for notoriety will not be satisfied.—The silent contempt of the community is the true punishment for treasonable utterances. If the expressed treason should culminate in overt acts, let the District Attorney be informed—he will take care of its case.

THE UNION CALENDER.—Caleb Gilpatrick has patented a very useful article for the counting-room, which with proper care in winding up gives the year, month, and day of the month for forty years. If Caleb could only furnish, with the calender, a patent to keep the memory good, so as to work it when necessary, it would be invaluable.

NO MORE PARTISANSHIP.—The Democrat illustrates the sincerity of its idea of no more partisanship, which simply means keep all the Democrats in office, by proposing the holding of Democratic conventions immediately—"the sooner the better." It also proposes the holding of a kind of Hartford convention, to demand of the President "a pause in this unconstitutional and bloody career." We apprehend the remembrance of the public odium that followed the members of the old Hartford convention to the day of their death, if nothing else, will make the modern one proposed by the Democrat a thin meeting.

Gone.

The Biddeford Volunteers (Capt. Hamilton's company) left here on Monday for Portland, in the morning train. They were escorted to the depot by the Triumph Engine Co., the members of which generally went with the company to Portland. There was a large number of our citizens at the depot to witness their departure, and to exchange parting salutations. The boys were in excellent spirits, and left the depot amid the waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies, the cheers of the crowd, and the warmest expressions for the success and prosperity of the company. We understand that they have gone into camp at Cape Elizabeth, with the other companies constituting the regiment to which they are attached.

NICE POTATOES.—Our Ex-Mayor, James Andrews, Esq., is getting to be quite a farmer. He raised last year several new varieties of potatoes, the seed of which he obtained in Canada. We know from actual use that one of these varieties is most excellent for table purposes.

REGIMENTAL ELECTION.—The officers of the Fifth Regiment, now in camp at Portland, elected their field officers on Wednesday evening. Mark H. Dunnell of Co. H., (Union Guards) was elected Colonel; Edwin Ilsley of Co. E. (Lewiston Light Guard) Lt. Col.; and Capt. Samuel C. Hamilton (Co. B., Biddeford) Major. The election was held in the Common Council room, Portland, Maj. Gen. Virgin presiding.

☞ E. H. Banks, Esq., continues to insure property at fair rates in the best stock companies in the country.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The news from the seat of war, though abundant, lacks that stirring interest which appertains to the record of battles fought and won. The Salem Register says:

The commander-in-chief is still wisely holding back from aggressive movements, until his recruits have had time to harden into soldiers; but there is no doubt the government has plans of efficient and decisive action. By the middle of the autumn, there will be a well organized Union army of three hundred thousand men, to be divided into three corps of a hundred thousand each, for the South, the Southwest, and the centre of the rebel Confederacy. It is believed this force will be sufficient to regain the forts and other public property stolen from the United States.

A fortnight ago all seemed confusion.—Now order begins to be established. The same troops that were fired upon by a mob in Baltimore, have since been quietly camped on the highest ground in the city, amid the friendliest demonstrations of the people. In the far West a secession encampment has been broken up, and all its arms, as well as Winan's pikes and the other Baltimore arms, are in the hands of the Federal Government. Washington is powerfully defended, and troops continually pouring in. Cairo is safe. Western Virginia is striking a terrible blow at secession. What do we see at the South? The Montgomery Congress breaks up, uncertain where it will be able to reassemble. The coming scarcity is so evident that cotton is being plowed up to be replaced by corn.—Virginia farms are being stripped of horses and provisions by Confederate soldiers, paying for them in scrip now worth forty-three cents in the dollar, and soon to be worth nothing. Officers who have resigned are clamoring to be reinstated. With the close of this month every Southern port will be hermetically sealed up by blockading fleets. Forced loans, sometimes involving irretrievable ruin, are the order of the day. Lynch law, confiscation, expulsion, spoliation, public and private bankruptcy—these are the immediate and legitimate results of secession, as they daily manifest themselves throughout the South.

The New York Herald of Sunday says the Cabinet has been almost in continuous session for the past two days, arranging the programme for a grand Southern expedition, the result of which has been to decide upon the creation of a military department of Virginia, which will embrace Eastern Virginia to the summit os the Blue Ridge, together with the States of North and South Carolina.—The head-quarters will be at Fortress Monroe, which will be the basis of operations.

A Brilliant Feat.

CUTTING OUT A LIGHT-SHIP.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

A brilliant feat is reported to-day to the Secretary of the Navy, performed by a party from the New York Eighth and Thirteenth Regiments.

The light-ship, stolen by the revolutionists, is now anchored on the naval grounds at the Washington navy yard.

An expedition was sent to recover the Smith Point light ship, removed from Chesapeake Bay by the secessionists, and it returned to-day in safety. The party of the expedition were two detachments from the New York Eighth Artillery, and one company from the 13th Regiment.

The light-ship was found in the Wycomb River, and as the troops were leaving they were fired upon by a company of rebel soldiers called the Lancaster Grays.

None of the United States soldies were hurt, though bullets were dug out of the wood-work of the boat. Heavy guns could not be used. The 13th fired several volleys into the bushes, and it is supposed some of the enemy were killed or fled, as their firing soon ceased. The enemy could not be seen except by dodging from bush to bush.

The Herald's dispatch says that the 6th Massachusetts Regiment seized at Elliville 8 cases of grey uniforms and 8 bales of grey cloth from the rebels, that were on the way from Baltimore to Virginia.

Ringgold's Artillery, while passing thro' Baltimore, was grossly insulted.

The health of the volunteers in and around Washington is unusually good. The twelve or fifteen regiments are already encamped in different localities, manifest the most friendly feeling toward each other, and their general good conduct is remarkable.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

We have now fifty thousand troops in Washington, Annapolis and Baltimore, and a fortnight hence there will be twenty thousand more. It is evident that the government considers the safety of this capital to be a paramount object, but, while providing for that, they will be prepared to extend military operations to the South and West, from this position as a basis. The government, it is said, has received such assurances of financial and military support, that it will proceed, with much confidence to develope a plan of operation which, while it will subject the seceded States to much inconvenience, will test the question whether there is a union party anywhere in those States or not. It is also intended, by the same movement, to promote and confirm the existing Union sentiment in Western Virginia, in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.

The Tribune states that a gentleman who has just arrived at New York from Virginia, where he has been for the last two months in all its principal cities, estimates from his own observation, that there are not less than forty thousand men, well-armed and equipped, now in the field in that state. From Winchester to Harper's Ferry, he travelled in company with three regiments from Tennessee, as well armed and drilled as our Northern troops. These men said they were to be followed by 10,000 more from that state as fast as the capacity of the Railroad will permit. The impression among the soldiers was that Washington was their destination, but the better-informed among the officers supposed that 50,000 of their best troops were to cross into Pennsylvania, and make a rapid march for Philadelphia. When this body moves, an equal number, under Davis himself, is to threaten Washington, so that no relief can be spared for Philadelphia.

A list of the vessels destined to compose the blockade fleet, and which are already on active duty or nearly ready for their crews, shows an array of about forty vessels, manned by 5,000 sailors and marines. The magnitude of this armament may be inferred from the fact that hitherto the entire number of vessels in commission in our navy never exceeded forty in number, and the manual material 7,000.

The blockade of Southern ports by the United States squadron appears to be carried out with vigor and promptitude. At Charleston the entrance of three British vessels have been prevented by the frigate Niagara; and another after being boarded was allowed to pass up. One ship, however, carrying the British flag, succeeded in running the blockade, although she was pursued. She eventually got into shoal water and was towed up to the city. An important seizure of an outward bound American ship was made by the gun-boat Quaker City at the mouth of the Chesapeake, on Tuesday, with a cargo of tobacco for Europe. She was laden at Richmond, and is valued at $150.000. The vessel proved to be the Argo, belonging to Bath, Maine, and though carrying the United States flag she was seized no doubt on the double charge of running the blockade, and of treason, in assisting the rebel States, she being a Northern ship.

This is the first prize of the U. S. Blockade Squadron.

BALTIMORE, May 20.

A letter to the American from Williamsport says a thousand Virginia and South Carolina troops, from Harper's Ferry, took position on on Sunday on the Virgina side of the Potomac, opposite that town, commanding the Ferry, and expected to be joined by another thousand today with field pieces. Williamsport is seven miles from Hagarstown.

NEW YORK, May 20.

A special dispatch to the Times from Fredrick, says 2000 Mississippians arrived at Harper's Ferry on Sunday; also, two regiments from Alabama. The small pox has broken out among the troops there.

A dispatches to the New York Herald, from Washington, says it is understood that General Mansfield will command the corps d'armee to be advanced into Virginia from here. It will consist of 25,00 volunteers and 5000 regulars. Three thousand of the latter are already here.

It is settled that no more troops will be accepted by the government under the last requisition. Already 220 000 men have been enlisted, and considerable time will be required to organize them.

A dispatch to the World says that Arlington Heights will be occupied, by Wednesday, by 10,000 of our soldiers.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The Post's Washington dispatch says the Government has received advices from London which afford perfectly satisfactory indications of the line of policy which will be pursued by the British Government toward the seceded States. The Administration entertains a firm conviction that its course in crushing out the rebellion will be fully sustained in England.

The First Sea Fight of the Campaign.—A Government Coast Guard Steamer Ashore.

NEW YORK, May 20.

Special despatches to the Post and Commercial report one of the Government Coast Guard Steamers got ashore last night, at the mouth of the Potomac, and was attacked by an armed propeller from Richmond, manned with a large force of rebels.

After a brisk contest the rebels were repulsed their loss is unknown. Four government soldier's were killed and five wounded; the latter were landed at Fort Washington to-day. Another steamer, fifty soldiers aboard, has gone in search of the pirates.

A private letter dated frigate Minnesota, Friday, says, "we arrived from Boston on the 13th, and have seized about $300,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are anticipated in an attempt to fortify Sewall's Point, which we shall attack."

NEW YORK, May 21.

A special dispatch to the Herald from Hagerstown states it is reported that there is great dissatisfaction among the troops at Harper's Ferry, in consequence of the existence of several parties, some of whom favor the annexation of Virginia to the Confederate States, and others her separate independence, and still others who are unconditional Unionists. Both of the last two classes refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

The ship Gen. Parkhill, of Liverpool, for Charleston, arrived to-day in charge of a prize crew from the Niagara. She was spoken off Cape Romain on the 12th, and ordered off, but was next day captured while attempting to run the blockade. She was towed up to the Navy Yard.

The following are the particulars given of the fight at Sewall's Point:

Steamer Freeborn reports that while in Hampton Roads, on Sunday, she heard heavy cannonading which proved to be between the steamer Monticello and a battery of the rebels on Sewall's Point, at the mouth of the Elizabeth River. As the Monticello seemed likely to get the worst of it, the Freeborn was sent to her assistance, and drawing five feet less water, she got within 300 yards of the battery, and opened fire from a howitzer throwing shell, and from a 30-pounder. The effect was terrific; two columbiads on the battery were speedily disabled, while the men, some fifty in number, scattered in every direction. In a moment they rallied near the battery, when a shell was sent after them; it struck the ground some twenty feet in front, ricocheted and passed through the crowd, and they all took to their heels. A few more shots smashed the battery, which the officers considered a good one, into atoms. They think none were killed at the battery. When the steamers left, no one could be seen.

A dispatch to the Tribune says that General Butler has orders to proceed at once by active forward movements, and will directly remove the obstructions in Norfolk Harbor.

The Government has seized some accurate military maps of Virginia, made for and en route to Governor Letcher.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The time for the reception of sealed proposals for the nine millions loan United States Stock is extended to Saturday. The offers already made are regarded as very advantagous to the United States and will be accepted.

Ex Governor Floyd has been commissioned as a General in the Confederate service. He has commenced raising a brigade in Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 21.

The Tribune says the government yesterday seized the accumulated manuscript dispatches of twelve months, in every considerable telegraph office of the free States. The government can now trace the secret operations of the rebels and their abettors.

Judge Felson writes from Tennessee that the Union men of the Eastern section of the State will give 20,000 against secession.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.

Major General Price, commanding the Missouri militia, had an interview with Gen. Harney this morning, the result of which is that they mutually declare their common object to restore peace and good order to the State, subordination to the laws of the General and State Governments, and they will unite in recommending all persons to respect each others' rights, and to make no attempt to exercise unauthorized powers, as it is the determination of the proper authorities to suppress all unlawful proceedings, which can only disturb the public peace.

General Price pledges the whole power of the State to maintain order Gen. Harney declared that this object being assured, he can have no occasion to make military movements, which might otherwise create excitement.—They, therefore, enjoin upon the people to attend to their civil business, and express the hope that the elements which threatened to disturb the peace will subside.

GROCERIES, &c.—The stone store on Pepperell Square, Saco has been leased by 'Leavitt and Bros.' who have stocked it with a large assortment of Groceries and Provisions. They propose keeping always on hand the best of goods and will sell at very small profits. Give them a share of the public patronage.

☞ We have received from Horton Bros. the following pieces of new music:—"Grand Union Potpourri," a piece appropriate to the times, and a great favorite, the publishers selling a large quantity every day. It introduces the National American airs, "Hail Columbia," "America," "Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." It is ornamented with a splendid title page. Also "Racket Polka" a brilliant sheet of music.

☞ It will be seen by advertisement that Dr. Morse so favorably known in this vicinity as a physican, has changed his head quarters from Saco to Biddeford.

Policy of the Government.

In the Notes from the Capital, by the correspondent of the Independent, we find the following:

Of one thing the people may be certain: whatever may be the result of this war; let the vicisitudes be startling as they can be, still Washington will be safe from attack, and the route to the North will be kept open,

The Capital is now a vast camp, and soldiers are constantly pouring into it. It is expected that at least fifty thousand troops will make the District their place of rendezvous, and it is not unlikely that as many more will be posted within fifty miles of Washington. Of course the sudden shock of civil war disturbs our citizens, but they are rapidly accomodating themselves to the inevitable. It will not be long before business will revive, and the city will be livelier than ever.

The Administration is at last determined on vigorous measures. There will be no more parleying with secret traitors—no more soft talk with border-state neutrals for the sake of peace.—This was prehaps well enough in its season. A brave man avoids an encounter with a desperate enemy so long as he can do so with honor; and when it is no longer avoidable, he strikes hard and heavy blows, nor stops to parley till he has his foot upon the neck of his antagonist. This Government can afford to be generous to the revolted states, but not till they have been chastised for their rebilious wickedness.

The President's policy is developing slowly, but enough is already seen to give us a clue to the whole. Maryland will first be put in the straight-jacket. Troops are pushing down on Frederick ready for a demonstration on Harper's Ferry. Several regiments are moving down on the Northern Central railway, repairing bridges and holding them, ready for a descent upon Baltimore. Gen. Patterson is at the same work on the Philadelphia and Baltimore road. A large force will be stationed at Annapolis, and, with the camp at Washington containing fifty thousand men, Baltimore and Maryland will be compelled to keep the peace.

This is the first step in the programme.—Before anything can be done beyond the Capital every inch of ground between it and the free States must be proved to be wholesome, loyal earth. Then the next step in this grand work will be essayed. Virgina will be the next State in order for a little wholesome discipline. Alexandria will doubtless be "possessed." Harper's Ferry will again contain a Government arsenal and work-shops to be used for the benefit of the Federal Government, and not of the Virginia Rebels.

As the hot season is approaching, it is not unlikely that the government will rest here, and allow the blockaded States a little time to consider their condition and prospects.—Shut entirely up by themselves, it will not take them long to read the handwriting upon the wall. If slavery had not made them proud it would not take three months of this bitter experience to bring the Rebels to their senses and loyalty. But the men who have raised and engineered the Great Rebllion are like Lucifer, ready to be plunged into the depths of hell rather than submit to the law of God and the lawful authorities of their country.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER was serenaded at Washington on Thursday evening of last week, and made a speech as full of fight as he is of courage. He told his hearers if it was necessary in order to sustain the Constitution and the Union, Massachusetts would give every man in her borders, and every woman, too: that to us of the North our country is first, because it is our country; and our State is next, and second, because she is a part of our country, and our State; our oath of allegiance to our country and our oath of allegiance to our State, are interwreathed harmoniously, and never come in conflict nor clash. He who does his duty to the Union, does his duty to the State, duty to the State and to the Union, being one and inseparable, now and forever.

Said Gen. B., the Union must be preserved, at all hazard of money, and if need be of every life this side of the Arctic regions. If the twenty-five thousand Northern soldiers who are here are cut off, in six weeks fifty thousand will take their place, and if they die by fever, pestilence or the sword, a quarter of a million will take their place, till our army of the reserve will be women with their broomsticks to drive every enemy into the Gulf.

He had no fear for the issue; but only horror and dismay for those who have made the war. God help them. We are here for our rights, for our country, for our flag. Our faces are set South, and there shall be no footstep backward. The government must be sustained; and when it is sustained we shall give everybody in the Union their rights under the Constitution, as we always have, and everybody outside of the Union the steel of the Union, till they shall come under the Union. Gen. Butler closed amid great enthusiasm.

Fortress Monroe.

The transfer of General Butler to Fortress Monroe, with the recent ordering thither of large quantities of munitions and stores, indicates that that place may soon become the basis of important movements. Its fitness for such is apparent at a glance. It is the key of the chief system of water communication on the northern Atlantic coast. As you look at the map, Chesapeake Bay, with all its branching inlets on both sides; stands like an immense tree, covering all of Maryland and Delaware and the greater part of Virginia, and towering up into Pennsylvania. For purposes of war, Fortress Monroe is an axe laid at the foot of the tree. It can be used to girdle the trunk with an effective blockade, and treason must wither on all the tributaries from Norfolk on the South round on the westward to Perryville on the North, comprising the James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers.

In itself considered, the fortress is admirably atlapted for the wants of this campaign. Situated at a delightful point for summer occupation, five thousand new recruits could be stationed within its seventy-five acres of ground, and drilled in preparation for any service. Immediately outside the walls, also, there is a convenient place for a grand ensampment, which will doubtless be used for that purpose. If the place should be threatened—and its occupation is as essential to the rebels of Virginia as that of Pickens is to their confederates of the Gulf States—it can be made to defy all possibilities of assault. It mounts over four hundred heavy guns, the best of their several kinds, and has every facility for throwing shell and hot shot. It is considered safe with its present garrison of 1300 men; but with the inauguration of offensive operations, which seem to be implied in the appointment of Gen. Butler, a great re-inforcement will probably take place in a short time. Then, there is every reason to believe, Gosport Navy Yard and Norfolk Harbor will be retaken, as well as the two steam privateers, which the rebels have up James River, and probably the Eastern coast of Virginia will be occupied as a base of operation against Richmond, if the exigencies of the campaign shall so require. But whatever may be the special duties assigned to Gen. Butler, he has already given an earnest that they will be promptly and thoroughly discharged.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ The Montgomery Advertiser says Congress has decided to remove the Confederate Capital to Richmond.

The War.

A Northern gentleman who has been stopping at Richmond, and succeeded with much difficulty in leaving the State, says that the strength of the Southern forces is much under-estimated in the North and by the Gen. Government. He is confident that the Southern and State forces now in camp in Virginia, with those ready to join them the moment the fighting commences, number full fifty thousand, well armed. The Virginians know little of drill and discipline but are able-bodied and brave and very effective with the musket. The more Southern troops are better trained, and thorougly equipped and armed. The railroads have all been connected so that troops in the different encampments can be concentrated at short notice, and trains of freight and gravel cars have been fitted up and are stationed at various points ready to be moved wherever needed. All the mechanics and laborers of eastern Virginia are now closely employed in war preparations: almost every man and boy belongs to some military organization, and the women are quite as industriously employed as those of the North in what they consider the patriotic cause. The Alabama troops now at Harper's Ferry came well armed and equipped; they are thorough ly drilled, and soldier-like in their appearance as any New York regiment. The South Carolina Troops at Richmond are physically inferior to to the other Southern soldiers, but are full of spirit and anxious for the fight. They particularly desire to meet Massachusetts in the field. The Southern people know that the Northern troops will outnumber them, but they believe that Southern courage, and the righteousness of their cause, will triumph over the North, whose soldiers are cowardly mercenaries, who fight for money and not for principle. A very prevalent idea is that one Southern soldier is equal to five "Yankees;" and another, that their enemies will fight as long as they can use Minnie rifles, but that they will not meet them in a hand-to-hand combat, and that a charge will put them to flight. They have an abiding faith in Jeff. Davis, and in Gen. Lee, whom they consider superior to Gen. Scott.

A gentleman from Virginia, in whose account the New York Times puts entire confidence, states that the negroes in that state comprehend very well the position of affairs, and are deeply interested in the war. A prevalent opinion among them is that this war is a fulfilment of the prophecy recorded in the eleventh chapter of Daniel. They have their revolutionary and patriotic songs, which they sing in private. They hold religious meetings, the burthen of their prayers being that the Lord will help the North, and hasten the day of their emancipation. "A few days ago I was travelling in the interior of Virginia. Night overtook me in the neighborhood of a farm house, where I was entertained until the next day. That night I chanced to hear the evening devotions of the slaves in one of their huts. I was an unobserved spectator. I heard them pray for the success of the North, and one old woman wept for joy when told that the Northern armies were soon coming to set them free, "Oh, good massa Jesus,' said said she, 'let the time be short.' During this time they heard the clang of arms in their master's house, for two of his sons were members of a troop of horse, ready to start in the morning for Richmond, and were practising with broadswords. To their masters, the slaves pretend entire ignorance of the whole movement, but to white men in whom they confide, they reveal their hopes, fears, desires, and plans. They have no arms, and could not use them if they had, but they have other means of destruction more potent and fearful, which no power can prevent their using. When the time comes for them to act, they will know no love stronger than the love of liberty."

The Journal of Commerce has all along pretended that Washington was in no danger of an attack from the rebels. But now that everybody else considers it safe its Washington correspondent labors earnestly to make it appear that the city is exposed to formidable assault from both sides of the river, and that it is in no proper sense defended. He says that after all the talk and and preparation not a spade full of dirt has been moved in the way of fortifying the heights around Washington, and that a defense of the city by troops in the city itself is an impossibility. He thinks the authorities at Washington have no right conception of the power of their enemy or their determination. They think otherwise, however, and the troops are now mostly in camp at convenient distances around the city. The Connecticut regiments are encamped in a ceder grove about two miles from the city on an eminence commanding a view of the entire city and the river approach. To the west on another hill is the Rhode Island camp, and still further west the New Jersey troops. The New York Fireman Zouaves are on the South side of the city, New York sixty-ninth at Georgetown, and the New York seventh at Meridian Hill, on the North. The city is completely surrounded and protected by troops on the land side.

☞ In a speech at Roxbury, Mass., on the 8th inst., Hon. Edward Everett said:

"For fifty-six out of the seventy-two years, the Presidents of the United States have been either Southern men or Northern men in whom the South has confided. For the first time, last November, a President was chosen who received no electoral votes from the South, but that president has given the most distinct assurances that he contemplated no encroachments on the constitutional rights of the South."

☞ A private letter from Washington Country, Maryland, to a firm in this city says:

"We think here that Maryland will never go out of the Union, and, from some indications, Virginia will soon come back. Yesterday (May 3d,) they undertook to get the Harper's Ferry troops to take the oath in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and but THIRTEEN OUT OF THREE THOUSAND took the oath, and a great many threw down their arms and went home."

HATRED OF TRAITORS.—A foreign, outside enemy, says an exchange, we may respect and honor. But instinctively, irrepressibly, our emotions are against a plotter against his own country. We cannot reason this down. It will burst through every barrier we attempt to raise against it.

Sam Houston all Right.

A SPEECH FROM HIM.

The charge that Gen. Houston made a secession speech at Galveston, is all false. He spoke there, however, in defiance of threats, and an eye-witness says:—

"About an hour before the time appointed for his address, he appeared, riding through the principal streets of the city. When he had alighted from his carriage he stood for a few moments, fearlessly before the crowd, to converse with some friends. I followed him, with other gentlemen, into an adjoining office. There were present about twenty, mostly prominent secessionists, but friends of the General. All united in entreating him not to persist in speaking when it would inevitably be at the peril of his life. The brave man, however, had but one answer—"I have lived in vain, gentlemen, if I cannot now speak what I think. If it has come to that here, I may as well die now as at any time."

A prominent secessionist, whose name is conspicuous among the rebels of Texas, Gen. Nichols, during this conversation, put numerous questions to Houston touching his present position, and relative to certain remarks he was reported to have made. He asked Houston if he had said that Jeff. Davis was a perfidous traitor, and was aiming at a dictatorial power. Turning to him with a look of withering contempt, the old General replied—"*I* did say so, and in the presence of God I think so, and I will say what I think though the thunders blast me here." As we started to go up to the place where Houston had appointed to speak, I heard a man in the crowd ask this same Gen. Nichols—"Well, what did you get out of the old man?" To which he replied that "all he got from him was, that he was going to say what he d—d please."

Gen. Houston walked almost unattended to the hall where he was to speak, his friends avoiding him from fear of some personal injury from the excited crowd. On arriving there he was told that it had been closed against him by the owners, who feared its destruction by the mob. Houston replied that he would speak in the open air then, and walking fearlessly through the crowd to an elevated balcony, commenced his address without the least trace of agitation or alarm visible upon his countenance. After alluding briefly to the events which had transpired since he was last at Galveston, he boldly vindicated his own character from the calumnies which had been heaped upon him by some of the lying journals of Texas. He then characterized the secession of Texas as iniquitous and prejudicial in every way to her best interests. He said that though disunion might be in the ascendant now, that there was a terrible reaction to come, which would be heard, and that he stood in a waiting attitude for that time to come."

ALABAMA.—A citizen of Montgomery, Alabama, who is now stopping at Cincinnati, represents the state of affairs in Alabama as follows, as we learn from the Cincinnati Gazette:—

"Here is a Union man, and avows that a vast majority of the property owners and merchants of Alabama will be found on the side of the stars and stripes as soon as Mr. Lincoln shall make his first demonstration against the rebels; that the secessionists have overawed the Union men for the present, but that they cannot keep them in check very long; and that a sentiment of loyalty to the government of the United States is growing and strengthening daily. This information can be relied upon: it comes from a man who has had every opportunity of being conversant with the political affairs of the South. When he left Montgomery—about ten days ago—flour was selling for fifteen dollars a barrel, though the local papers were quoting it much lower to prevent a bad effect abroad. Business, he says, is entirely stagnated, and an absolute reign of terror has been inaugurated, the character of which Northern men would scarcely be willing to believe. To nearly every able-bodied man in the State the issue is presented—enlist in the Southern army or permit your property to be confiscated. But the effects of the Southern frenzy are nowhere more apparent than on farms and plantations, where a number of slaves are owned. Fears of negro insurrection are constantly before the minds of the proprietors of the peculiar institution, and the adoption of 'precautionary measures' has become almost universal. Our informant says that the planters have been seized with a sudden mistrust of the field hands, and thousands of negroes are now—for the first time in their lives—locked up over night."

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who was in Savannah, Ga., about three weeks since, says that the prices of provisions there were enormously high; that pork was selling for $50 a barrel, butter from 80c to $1 per lb., and other things in proportion. He says that there are many Union men there, but they are overawed by the secessionists.—The unanimity of the Northern people in support of the government, has surprised the secessionists, and is beginning to make them regret their foolishness.

UNEASINESS AMONG THE SLAVES.—A gentleman who has just returned from a journey through Louisiana says that in the up-river parishes of that State a general fear is entertained by the farmers and planters, of a rising of the slaves. Almost every plantation is doubly guarded; every where the slaves are watched with the utmost vigilance.—Planters refuse to let any of their white employees enlist, but arm them and keep them as a private guard. One planter, the owner of 300 negroes, expressing his fears, said, "they know more about politics than most of the white men. They know everything that happens." In the interior of South Carolina fears of slave insurrections are exciting much alarm. Men sleep with guns at their bedsides; women refuse to be left alone on the plantations. In one neighborhood forty miles from Charleston it is certain that an attempt at insurrection was put down ten days ago, and seven negroes were hung.—*Boston Courier.*

PREPARATIONS AND PREDICTIONS. It is very evident that vigorous hostile movements are on foot. The recent change of position assigned to prominent officers, the transfer of troops, and all the rumors of rapid preparations swelling up from Washington, sufficiently point to this result. But for all that, we are not to accept the predictions of correspondents as reliable to the letter. It *may* be true that Gen. Butler is to begin speedy operations upon the eastern coast of Virginia, and that at the same time Gen. McLellan is to move a heavy force into Western Virginia, while Gen. Mansfield marches straight on from Washington to Richmond. All this may be correct—but it is not at all likely that Gen. Scott, judging from his course hitherto, has divulged this information a week or two in advance. If he did not, how was it obtained? Instead of troubling ourselves about this question, let us at once admit that this whole class of statements is mere guess-work. It may hit right, and doubtless will in some cases, but we shall do well to place no particular reliance upon anything of the kind. As fast as facts transpire, each inteligent student of events can form his own conjecture of the future: and we fancy he can do it just about as well in New England as in Washington.—*Boston Journal.*

ICE.—*Keep cool*, especially in hot weather, is a safe admonition. To do so effectually, Obediah Durgin will supply the necessary material from his Ice House on Spring's Island. See his advertisement.

The Southern Loan Declined by London Bankers.

On the 28th of February last, according to the New York Evening Post, one J. Singleton Crawford, Banker, of Charleston, S. C., addressed a letter to Messrs. Slope & Co., Bankers, of London, making certain proposals for the negotiation of the fifteen million loan of the C. S. A. The Messrs. S. & Co.

☞ Edward T. Doran, a paymaster of the Navy was arrested about ten days ago at Norfolk, and by threats induced to disclose the fact to the rebels that there were $20,000 government funds to his credit in New York, and gave a draft for the amount. A party was dispatched to New York and drew the money. Upon his return Doran was released.

☞ A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* at Fort Monroe, states that several of the Connecticut troops are sick with measles, and that more are exposed to that disease.—The Maine Volunteers are therefore not alone in their affliction. The Journal also states that there are two cases of the same disease in the garrison at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

VIRGINIA ELECTION. The election in Virginia will take place next Thursday. Several important propositions are to be voted upon that day; among them the ratification or rejection of the ordinance of secession, and the adoption or rejection of a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State so as to tax all property according to its value.—On the same day members of the Legislature are to be chosen. It is also the usual time for the election of members of Congress, but the recent State Convention undertook to suspend the law under which the elections have been held. But the Union men of at least four districts will justly disregard this fictitious mandate, and will choose there candidates, who will be recognized in the House of Representatives.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ Says the Providence (R. I) Journal: "There are privates in the ranks of our regiment which does not differ from the other New England forces—who figure in the tax book for $100,000, and some much higher, and several whose fathers add another 0 to that respectable total. Among them are a number of birthright members of the Society of Friends. We always had that class of Quakers among us—Nathanial Green was one of them. The meeting deals very tenderly with the delinquents. As in the case of "disorderly marriage," they are only obliged to say, when they come back, that they are "sorry and request it may be overlooked;" and are not required to specify what they are sorry for, whether for the tough beef or for the breach of discipline.

"Obadiah," said a venerable elder to his grandson, "thee knows it is against discipline to fight?"

"Yes, Grandfather."

"Is that shooting thing in thy hands rifled?"

"Of course it is; you don't think I would have any other."

"I'm told that is the best kind; now take it right out of my sight."

☞ The rebel thieves are beginning to prey upon each other. But having stolen all they can from the United States, they have no other resource, and the traitors have no right to complain when they become the victims of the set of robbers they have educated. But we hardly expected that the pride of the South Carolina chivalry would commence their thieving operations so soon. Major Rhett, the paymaster of that State, is the first to put in practice upon his friends the principal they have so long practised upon the government, he has recently mysteriously disappeared with $40,000 of the public money in his pocket.—[Port. Adv.

☞ Secession seems to be in some way related to the small pox. It will be remembered that the South Carolina Convention fled from the capital of the State to the city of Charleston in a small pox panic. Now we see that the disease has broken out in the camp of the South Carolinians in Virginia. These traitors may expect that the judgment of God, either in the shape of the small pox, starvation, or General Scott, will follow them wherever they go. They would be fortunate where there no other calamity in store for them than the small pox.—Port Adv.

☞ The following gems of Southern editorial writing are taken from the Richmond papers of May 7:—

"The drunken beast now stalled in the Presidential mansion at Washington."

"The North—whose mercenery legions of pickpockets, burglars, rowdies, tape measurers and bumpkins are now attempting to organize themselves into an army."

"Are relentless, coarse, greedy and bloody. They will pillage our houses, violate our women, insult and murder defenseless citizens."

☞ No more puny children, decayed teeth or yellow bread, if you will use Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. There is nothing equal to it. It is far superior to soda to use with cream tartar. Bread or biscuit raised by it is more easily digested than by any other. Try one paper, and you will not fail to use it ever after. Have the Gold Medal or none. Grocers and Druggists keep it.—At wholesale by most of the wholesale Grocers in Portland.

FUGITIVES FROM VIRGINIA.—On Tuesday, two of the wood choppers from this State (says the Bangor Whig,) who were at work in Virginia getting out ship timber, and who were driven from that State by the rebels, arrived in this city on the steamer Daniel Webster. They are Scotchmen, and saved themselves by claiming to be, as they are, British subjects. They say but for this they would have either been pressed into the rebel ranks, or run the risk of their lives.

☞ The Traveller of the 16th contains the following: "Last evening the wife and child of Mr. Francis Chisholm, in Winchester, Mass., were burned so severely by explosion of a can of burning fluid, as to cause their death. The children died soon after the occurrence, the mother this morning. The particulars, as given by the mother, are these:—The can was under the sink in the kitchen, and the child got hold of some matches, lighted them and placed them in the nose of the can which instantly exploded. The child was 1 1-2 years of age, the wife about 30 years. The mother had all her clothes burnt off from her, and rushed out of the house with her hair on fire when her neighbors came to her relief. Her body was terribly burned, but she lingered in great agony, although conscious and able to talk, until about seven o'clock this morning, when death relieved her from her sufferings.

☞ James G. Blaine, Esq., of Augusta, has been appointed by the Secretary of War, one of the board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point.

☞ Henry B. Beecher, eldest son of Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Mr. Scoville, who it is understood is son-in-law in prospective of Mr. Beecher, have both enlisted in the service of their country. Over one hundred members of Mr. Beecher's church have enlisted for the war. The church will make ample provision for those soldiers.

☞ Jonathan G. Chase, of Whitefield, N. H., has been appointed Route Agent from Portland to Island Pond, Vt., in place of Willard H. Woodbury.

☞ It is reported that the measles are prevalent in the Third and Fourth Regiments of Maine Volunteers.

☞ Mr. Brown, of Exeter, N. H., has been appointed route agent on the Eastern Railroad, in place of Samuel Crowell, removed.

☞ According to an order from the Adj. Gen. each company of the Volunteer Militia mustered into service, will be furnished with one tent or marquee with poles and pins for officers; one kitchen tent; one common tent with poles and pins for officers; one kitchen tent; one common tent with poles and pins for every six privates and non-commissioned officer of the company. To every six men there will be allowed one hatchet, one camp kettle, and one mess-pan; each company will be allowed ten axes; each soldier one deep tin plate, one tin quart cup, one knife, one iron fork, and one iron spoon.

☞ In New York, there is a great overplus of volunteers. The Albany Journal remarks:

"The roll is full. More than enough to meet the entire complement of thirty thousand have already reported at headquarters. This will be unpleasant news to the gallant men who are still mustering all over the State. A hundred thousand are anxious to go to the war. But seventy-thousand must wait. They may yet be called for.

☞ The reason why George Saunders has betaken himself to the rebel camp has leaked out. It turns out that he is a defaulter to the Government, and has joined the traitors to avoid arrest and punishment for his crimes. The New York Evening Post states that his defalcation amounts to $30,000. No one will be at home among the conspirators who is not a thief, or, at least a receiver of stolen goods.

☞ The Delaware State Journal in speaking of the Union says: "Let the blow be terrible, hard, quick, decisive. Let there be no halting at the capital; no halting at Richmond; no halting at Charleston; no halting at Montgomery longer than to hang the traitors who have plotted treason; and no halting even at the extremest southern coast of the Union, until freedom's troops shall have planted Freedom's starry flag upon every battlement and every fort in the rebel domain. They have invited war, and war let it be. Let the government show them that having sown the wind, they must of necessity reap the whirlwind. Let them learn how terrible is the avenging spirit of Liberty, outraged and insulted as it has been by traitors."

☞ A most important evidence of the misconduct and treachery of the ex-secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, has recently come to the notice of the State authorities in Albany. Within a few days the Governor has discovered that the models and drawing of a machine, owned and patented by the United States for making musket balls, and in use in the Watervliet Arsenal, near Troy, were some time handed over to an experienced workman in Troy, to enable him to make a similar machine on an order of an individual in New York. Upon inquiry of Major Mordecai, he justified his own conduct in the matter by saying that he delivered the model and drawings upon the order of the Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd. The mechanic was at once arrested and the machine seized. We are happy to say that it has since been completed and is now in the possession of the government. There are but two of these machines in the United States, and they are capable of producing forty-thousand musket balls each, every twenty-four hours. In the hands of the Confederate Government such a prize would have been invaluable.

☞ The following extracts from Washington letters probably hit pretty nearly the general plan upon which Gen. Scott is preparing for the campaign:

"Troops are now coming into the district from the North at the rate of one thousand a day. It is not expected that more than thirty or forty thousand will remain permanently here. The rest will be sent to other important points. Fortress Monroe will be kept crowded with troops. Baltimore and Annapolis will probably be attended to; two or three regiments will be stationed at the Relay; Harper's Ferry will be threatened on two or three sides; Cairo will eventually contain a large force, troops will be stationed opposite St. Louis to co-operate with the loyal troops there, and many other places will be garrisoned. This policy will keep the rebel generals hard at work to defend their frontier. They will find ere long that their army have got enough to do without bothering their brains about Washington. It is not doubted that Gen. Scott contemplates a long campaign, that Washington, is to be the base of operations, that a large force will be kept permanently stationed here, and that all demonstrations in support of the loyal men of the South, and in furtherance of the determination to retake public property, will move from this point. Some complaints are made because an expedition has not already been sent into Virginia for the purpose of capturing Richmond; but I am disposed to repose my trust entirely upon the experience and patriotism of Gen. Scott. He is heartily sustained by the president and Messrs. Chase, Cameron, Seward and the rest of the cabinet, although it is not doubted that postmaster-general Judge Blair favors a more extreme and aggressive policy."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. MORSE, OF PORTLAND,

Well known for his successful treatment of *Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis*, and all diseases of the *Throat and Lungs* by Medical Inhalation, with a view to the accommodation of his numerous patients and others desirous to consult him in Saco, Biddeford, and the surrounding towns, will be at the Biddeford House, Biddeford, the *first Friday* in each month hereafter until further notice.

If stormy on Friday, Dr. M. will be at Biddeford the next day, Saturday, if pleasant.

Time the true Test—Experience the best Guide.

AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY.

For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, and all Pulmonary Complaints, use the

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

which has maintained its high reputation for nearly *forty years*, and is recommended by many of the most *eminent physicians and gentlemen* in the country, among whom are Rev. Josiah Litch, Phila.; Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, New York; the late Prof. Leonard Woods, Andover Theological Seminary; L. P. Thompson, former Secretary of State, Vt.; Drs. Merrill, Perry, Abell, Parker, Berry, and many others; by the Press, and by the largest and oldest dealers in drugs and medicines in the United States and Canada.

Price,—Small size, 50 cts.; Large size, $1.—*Be careful to get the genuine*, which is prepared *only by* REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold by dealers generally. 6mos49

☞ All should read Prof. Wood's advertisement in another column.

British Oleon

For Dressing the Hair.

Perfumed with Otto of Roses.

The oil from which this elegant preparation is made is obtained from a plum which grows only in Persia, in Asia, where it is used extensively for dressing the hair, especially by the ladies. The Persians have the most beautiful hair of any people in the world. These facts were observed by the celebrated Oriental traveller, Dr. Stephenson, who first brought some of the oil to England in 1839, and sold it to a chemist in London. Its value at once became apparent and the demand for it was immense. It is said that as many as 30,000 bottles of it have been sold in that city alone in one day. It gives the hair a rich, dark, glossy appearance, and keeps it moist and lively for a great length of time. It is free from all the *sticky greasiness* which all other oils have, and does not leave the hair brash, dry and full of dandruff. It can be confidently stated that it is the most perfect hair dressing in the world. The Otto of Roses, costing from $6 to $8 an ounce, is now used in it, which, when combined with the natural fragrance of the oil, gives it a peculiar and most beautiful perfume. For sale by all apothecaries. Price only 15 cents. Double size 25 cents. 91st

D B S C M

Dr. Burleigh Smart's Cough Medicine was discovered by old Dr. Burleigh Smart, of Kennebunk, Me., and will cure the worst Cough in three days. For sale by all dealers in medicine at only 25 cents a bottle.

Dr. C. H. Sholes, Eclectic Physician, gives particular attention to diseases of the *genito urinary* organs, and special diseases of women. See advertisement in another column. 1yr22

MARRIAGES.

In Eliot, 13th inst., by Rev. A. Moore, Mr. Frank N. Dickson of Eliot, to Miss Lydia S. Sanborn of Kittery.

In this city, 18th inst., by Rev. Jno. B. Southgate, Mr. Henry Potts to Miss Catherine Collington both of Biddeford.

In this city, 20th inst., by W. Bullock, Mr. Alonzo Burnell to Miss Carolina Secon.

In this city, 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Stevens, Mr. Lyman Smith of Kennebunkport, to Miss Mary C. Goldthwait of Biddeford.

In New York, May 6th, Capt. Joseph M. C. Vaughan, of Portland, to Miss Martha C., daughter of the late Capt. Tristram Jordan, of Saco, Me.

DEATHS.

Died, in North Berwick, Me., at the residence of her son-in-law, James Hall, Esq., Mrs. Mary Paine, widow John Paine, Esq. aged 92 years, two months and ten days. The subject of this notice was born in Lee, N. H., where she lived in her childhood and youth. She had a strong and vigorous mind naturally, which remained so till within a few years of her departure. She indulged a hope in Christ some forty years since though she never united with any church, her religious sentiments were free. A few days before her death her intellect brightened, and she conversed with her daughter on the subject of her hope and praised the Lord for the prospect of a home in heaven. Her remains were carried to Sanford and her funeral was attended at the Congregational Meeting-house, where a discourse was preached by the writer from Ezekiel 24, 16. Rev. Mr. Wells was present and took part in the services. She left four children, three of whom were present.

North Berwick, May 21, 1861.

LEAVITT BROTHERS,

Successors to Marshall Bros.,

—DEALERS IN—

West India Goods, Groceries.

FLOUR, CORN, PORK, LARD, &c.

Corner Main St. and Pepperell Square,

SACO, MAINE.

All kinds of Country Produce wanted, for which a fair price will be paid.

ALONZO LEAVITT. 6w22 ALBERT LEAVITT.

Ice! Ice!

The subscriber will furnish stores and families with ice of the finest quality during the warm weather, on application to his Ice House on Spring's Island.

OBEDIAH DURGIN.

Biddeford, May 22, 1861. 23tf

NOTICE.

THE Members of the York County Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company will be holden at the Company's rooms, in South Berwick, Me., on Wednesday the 19th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing.

Per order of the Directors.

SHIPLEY W. RICKER, Sec'y.

May 20th, 1861. 3w22

NOTICE.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Piscataqua Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company will be holden at the Company's rooms, in South Berwick, Me., on Thursday the 20th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

Per order of the Board.

SHIPLEY W. RICKER, Sec'y.

May 20th, 1861. 2w22

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership formerly subsisting between the undersigned, PUTNAM S. BOOTHBY and ISRAEL ADAMS, as Boot and Shoe Dealers, at No. 5 Union Block, under the style or firm of Boothby & Adams, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th inst., and that the said business will in future be carried on by the said Putnam S. Boothby alone, who will receive and pay all debts of the late co-partnership.

Dated at Biddeford this twentieth day of May, A. D. 1861.

PUTNAM S. BOOTHBY, ISRAEL ADAMS.

3w22

NEW ROOMS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

"Let those now sit who never sat before,
And those who always sat now sit the more."

E. H. McKENNEY

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Biddeford, Saco, and State of Maine generally, that he has taken the rooms

No. 1 WASHINGTON BLOCK,

Biddeford, and at great expense has fitted them up so that he has the most convenient and attractive

PICTURE GALLERY

to be found from "Kittery Point to Passamaquoddy Head. He has procured at great cost an extra large skylight of double ground glass, which diffuses the rays of light so evenly that there will be *no more imperfect shading.* This is the only light of the kind in the county, and it is *excelled by none in the States.* He has also a camera with which

EIGHTEEN PERFECT PICTURES

can be taken at one sitting, and he will give you

Twenty-five of them for a Dollar!

They are emphatically the *cheapest* of *good* pictures, and the *best* of *cheap* pictures.

Any kind of a picture taken at the shortest notice, from the smallest Locket to the mammoth Photograph, and all work warranted perfectly satisfactory and *durable.*

Photographs Copied to any Size desired, from small Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes, and colored in oil, water colors, or worked in India Ink. All varieties of Pictures taken as cheap as at any other rooms, at all hours of the day, and in foul weather equally as well as in fair. McKenney, having had more and longer experience in the business than any other artist in this vicinity, feels confident that with the above named facilities he can make much better pictures.

Please call, and you will be convinced that the effort to supply the public with the *very best rooms* has not proved a failure.

Remember that *McKenney's Photographs neither fade nor spot.*

Remember, also, that it costs you no more time, cash or labor to *get a good picture* than to get a *poor one*, and to get pictures that fade to a dirty yellow in eight weeks' time, is only "money spent and thrown away.

E. H. McKENNEY,

No 1 Washington Block, Liberty St., Biddeford.

March 22, 1861. 13

Liquor Agency.

I take this method to inform the inhabitants of North Berwick and vicinity, that I have been appointed an Agent for the town of North Berwick, to sell Spirituous Liquors for Medicinal, Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. Those who wish to purchase any liquors for the above purposes, may be sure of finding at this Agency pure and unadulterated liquor—none other will be kept.

My office is in the store occupied by Jeremiah Lord, near the Railroad Station.

HENRY W. LORD.

3w20

☞ Wedding Cards printed at this Office.

CARPETINGS!

CARPETINGS.

Large Stock of New Styles Carpetings now selling at

REDUCED PRICES!

—AT—

F. A. DAY'S CARPET ROOM,

No. 4 UNION BLOCK,

Consisting of

RICH ENGLISH BRUSSELLS,
TAPESTRY,
3 PLY,
SUPER,
EXTRA-FINE,
and
FINE CARPETS,
STRAW MATTINGS,
STAIR do.,—4-4, 6-4, 8-4,
PAINTED CARPETS,
BOCKINGS, ELEGANT RUGS
and
MATS, CARPET LINING, &c.

In fact, every article pertaining to a

First Class Carpet Store!

Which will be sold at Great Bargains to reduce the Stock.

F. A. DAY,

No. 4 UNION BLOCK.

Biddeford, May 24, 1861. 5w22

1861.--MAY.--1861.

The War has Commenced!!

THE ENEMY'S CAMP MUST BE INVADED!

THE Subscriber, having purchased the stock of Goods lately belonging to Charles Goodwin, which with the stock he has on hand, makes one of the best stocks in the town of Kennebunkport.—Also most kinds of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats, Clothing, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Custom Tailoring done in the best manner and satisfaction warranted. Country Produce taken in exchange for any goods in the store. In addition to the above I have a thousand other articles, the best of their kind, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

LEANDER A. FOSS.

Kennebunkport, May, 1861. 4w20

Portland, Saco & Portsmouth

—RAILROAD.—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1861

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Portland for Portsmouth and Boston, at			8.45	3.00
Cape Elizabeth,	do	do	8.53	3.09
Scarboro', Oak Hill,	do	do	9.03	3.18
West Scarboro',	do	do	9.10	3.25
Saco,	do	do	9.20	3.35
Biddeford,	do	do	9.28	3.43
Kennebunk,	do	do	9.50	4.05
Wells,	do	do	10.03	4.18
North Berwick,	do	do	10.19	4.31
S. Berwick Junction, B. & M. R.		do	10.35	4.50
Junct. Grt Falls Branch,		do	10.43	4.58
Eliot,	do	do	10.55	5.10
Kittery,	do	do	11.05	5.20
Boston	for	Portland, at	7.30	3.00
Portsmouth,	do	do	10.00	5.30
Kittery,	do	do	10.05	5.35
Eliot,	do	do	10.15	5.45
Junct., Grt Falls Branch,		do	10.28	5.58
S. Berwick Junction, B. & M. R.		do	10.40	6.10
North Berwick,	do	do	10.55	6.25
Wells,	do	do	11.08	6.38
Kennebunk,	do	do	11.25	6.55
Biddeford,	do	do	11.43	7.13
Saco,	do	do	11.51	7.22
West Scarboro',	do	do	12.02	7.31
Scarboro', Oak Hill,		do	12.11	7.41

SACO AND BIDDEFORD TRAINS.

Leave Portland for Saco and Biddeford at 7.30 A. M.,

" Biddeford for Portland at 9.30 A. M.

" Saco for Portland at 9.40 A. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, a Steam Boat train leaves Portland for Boston at 5 o'clock, P. M., and on the arrival of the Boat from Bangor, leaves Boston same days at 5 o'clock, P. M. These trains will take and leave passengers at way stations.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jr.,
SUPERINTENDENT

Portland, April 1, 1861. 15tif

TO TOWN LIQUOR AGENTS.

THE undersigned, Commissioner for the sale of liquors in Massachusetts, is now allowed by law to sell to authorized Agents of Cities and Towns in all the New England States.

I have on hand a large assortment of

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Which are all analyzed by a "State Assayer," according to law, and

Certified by him to be Pure,

and suitable for Medicinal, Mechanical and Chemical purposes. Agents may be assured of obtaining Liquors (of GUARANTIED PURITY) at as low cash prices as they can be had elsewhere.

A certificate of appointment as Agent must be forwarded.

EDWARD F. PORTER, Commissioner.

22 Custom House St., Boston.

Boston, March 24th, 1861. 14

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS!

Charles Hofmann, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the Tremont Medical Institute, has at a large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Masturbation, Sexual Debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Imissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency and Mental and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay the postage.

Direct to Dr. HOFMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston, Mass. 1yr12

☞ Wedding Cards printed at this Office.

Card Printing!

☞ Of all kinds, executed at this office, in a satisfactory manner.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED AT THE UNION AND JOURNAL OFFICE

☞ Posters printed at this office.

WAR, WAR, WAR!

Dry Goods Sold Lower

THAN EVER,

AT LEVY & CO.'S,

DEERING BLOCK,....FACTORY ISLAND,

SACO, MAINE.

☞ **Please Call and Examine.** ☜

SIGN—THE RED FLAG. 19

SPRING GOODS.

Spring Goods

SPRING GOODS.

The Largest Stock of

SPRING GOODS

Will be found at the well known

N. Y. CLOTHING STORE.

Also, a large assortment of

Youth's and Boys' Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Which will be sold at the

VERY LOWEST RETAIL PRICES.

HARRIS & SPRINGER,

No. 1 Hooper's Brick Block, Liberty St.,

BIDDEFORD, ME.

April 12, 1861.—16tf

F. W. SMITH,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS! MEDICINES

Perfumery, Dye Stuffs,

—AND—

Fancy Goods,

No. 95 FACTORY ISLAND,

MAIN ST., SACO, ME. 18tf

A VOICE FROM THE WEST!!

COPIED FROM THE CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER.

UNIVERSAL, UNIVERSAL,

IS THE DEMAND FOR

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

SHERRY WINE BITTERS,

The celebrated New England Remedy for

Habitual Coastipation, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach or Bowels.

They are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEPERE writes from Navarre, Stark Co., O.:—"The Bitters are praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint."

E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says:—"They give great satisfaction. I use them myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

Dr. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, ESQ., Blountville, Henry Co., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in robust health."

GEORGE W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years in all its various forms, and at the date of his letter he had been 2 years well; the Bitters effecting the cure, when several physicians astending him could do him no good. He says, "for Rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy."

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen Co., O., (a section where fever and ague prevails,) that he most cheerfully recommends them of decided merit in all cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia and general debility.

D. K. GALLEHERS, M. D., writes from Van Wert, O., "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of dyspeptic persons, and all who require a stimulating medicine."

Such News we are receiving daily.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Sold by dealers in medicine generally. 3m12

Lumber for Sale!

Clear Pine Shingles,

Clear Pine Boards.

Gang-Sawed Hemlock Boards.

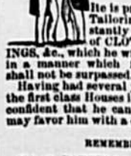
Also, Building Lumber Generally.

J. HOBSON.

Spring's Island, Biddeford, April 20 1860. 17tf

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

MR. J. W. EMERY



WOULD inform the citizens of Saco, Biddeford and vicinity, that having taken the store

No. 3 PATTEN'S BLOCK,

Pepperell Square,

He is prepared to attend to Custom Tailoring in all its branches. Constantly on hand a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will manufacture to order, and in a manner which for workmanship and style, shall not be surpassed.

Having had several years' experience in one of the first class Houses in the country, Mr. E. feels confident that he can meet the wants of all who may favor him with a call.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NO. 3 PATTEN'S BLOCK, SECOND DOOR

From Post Office, Saco.

Nov. 7th, 1860. 46

LAW BLANKS OF EVERY KIND

PRINTED IN A NEAT MANNER AT THE UNION OFFICE

Also, Circulars, Bank Checks, Receipts, BILL HEADS, WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, &c., &c.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS!

DON'T FORGET THAT

MERRILL

Has the Largest Stock,

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF STYLES!

AND THE

CHEAPEST CLOAKS!!

To be found in this City.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER

At the Shortest Notice.

T. L. MERRILL,

No. 1 Union Block, Biddeford, Maine.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

5 CASES DRESS GOODS

Bought this week,

AND WILL BE SOLD AT

WAR PRICES!

T. L. MERRILL.

PARASOLS

AND

Sun Umbrellas.

This day opened a large lot of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, in new Styles.

At MERRILL'S.

Biddeford, May 24, 1861. 18

Legal Notices.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the Hon. E. E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ANDREW TYLER, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of *ABRAHAM TYLER*, late of Saco, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Union & Journal*, printed at Biddeford in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

21 attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.
A true copy, attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the Hon. E. E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of ELIZABETH B. SCRIBNER, Guardian of *JOEL BEAN & SAMUEL T. BEAN*, minors and children of Joel Bean, late of Waterboro', in said county, deceased, representing that said minors are seized and possessed of two undivided third parts in common with Leonard F. Bean, (subject to the right of dower,) of certain real estate, more fully described in said petition, situated in said Waterborough.

That an advantageous offer of one thousand and thirty-three dollars, and thirty-three cents has been made by William H. Johnson of Waterborough, in said country, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept; and the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of the said minors, and praying that license may be granted him to sell and convey the said interest aforesaid, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Union & Journal*, printed at Biddeford, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

21 attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.
A true copy, attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the Hon. E. E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of *GEORGE LITTLEFIELD*, representing that *HANNAH O. CURTIS*, late of Wells, in said county, deceased, left an instrument purporting to be her last will and testament, in which the said George Littlefield was named Executor; that at a Court of Probate holden at Biddeford, within and for said county, on the 7th day of May A. D. 1861, said instrument was approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased; that an appeal has been claimed from the decree of the Judge of said Court of Probate allowing and approving the same, to the Supreme Judicial Court; that said appeal will occasion delays, and that it is necessary said estate should be administered, and praying to be appointed *special Administrator* of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Union & Journal*, printed in Biddeford, in said county, for three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

21 Attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.
A true copy, Attest, Neorge H. Knowlton, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the Hon. E. E. Bourne, Judge of said Court;

NATHANIEL LEACH, Administrator of the estate of *ASA LEACH*, late of Kennebunkport, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Ordered, That the said accountant give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Union & Journal*, printed at Biddeford in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

21 attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.
A true copy, attest, George H Knowlton, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the Hon. E. E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

HEBRON LIBBY, Guardian of *JULIETTE WENTWORTH*, a minor and child of Mark Wentworth, late of Berwick, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of his said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said accountant give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Union & Journal*, printed at Biddeford, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at South Berwick, in said county, on the first Tuesday in July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

21 Attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.
A true copy, attest, George H. Knowlton Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the Hon. E. E. Bourne, Judge of said Court.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of *HIRAM KEAYS*, late of Berwick, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered. That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Union and Journal*, printed at Biddeford, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

21 Attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.
A true copy, Attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the Hon. E. E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

SAMUEL T. SHANNON, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of *ELIZABETH L. STEVENS*, late of Saco, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Union & Journal*, printed in Biddeford, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

21 Attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.
A true copy, Attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the Hon. E. E. Bourne Judge of said Court:

EBENEZER HILL, Guardian of *GEORGE E. OWEN* of Buxton in said country, a person adjudged to be non compos mentis, having presented his first and final account of the guardianship of his said ward for allowance.

Ordered. That the said accountant give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Union & Journal*, printed in Biddeford, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at South Berwick, in said county, on the first Tuesday in July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

21 attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.
A true copy, attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the Hon. E. E. Bourne, Judge of said Court.

ON the petition of PELATIAH HUZZEY, praying that administration of the estate of *SUSANNAH BOYD*, late of Wells in said county, deceased, may be granted to him or to some other suitable person:

Ordered.—That the petitioner cite the next of kin to take administration, and give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Union and Journal*, printed at Biddeford, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at York in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

21 Attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.
A true copy, attest, George H. Knowlton, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the Hon. E. E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of JEREMIAH B. SCRIBNER, Guardian of *JOEL BEAN & SAMUEL T. B

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purgas. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in sickness. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST!!

COPIED FROM THE CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER.

UNIVERSAL, UNIVERSAL,

IS THE DEMAND FOR

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

SHERRY WINE BITTERS,

The celebrated New England Remedy for

Habitual Coastipation, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach or Bowels.

They are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEPERE writes from Navarre, Stark Co., O.:—"The Bitters are praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint."

E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says:—"They give great satisfaction. I use them myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

Dr. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, ESQ., Blountville, Henry Co., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in robust health."

GEORGE W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years in all its various forms, and at the date of his letter he had been 12 years well; the Bitters effecting the cure, when several physicians attending him could do him no good. He says, "for Rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection or dropsy, it is a specific certain remedy."

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen Co., O., (a section where fever and ague prevails,) that he most cheerfully recommends them of decided merit in all cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia and general debility.

D. K. GALLEHERS, M. D., writes from Van Wert, O.:"I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of dyspeptic persons, and all who require a stimulating medicine."

Such News we are receiving daily.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Sold by dealers in medicine generally. 3m12

Lumber for Sale!

Clear Pine Shingles,

Clear Pine Boards.

Gang-Sawed Hemlock Boards.

Also, Building Lumber Generally.

J. HOBSON.

Spring's Island, Biddeford, April 20 1860. 17tf

☞ All should read Prof. Wood's advertisement in another column.

☞ POSTERS printed at this office.

Cephalic Pills.

CURE Sick Headache.

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the *appetite*, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

Or to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Sole Wholesale Agents for New England.

The following endorsements of

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS!

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

That a

Speedy and Sure Cure

☞ IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., January 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—*I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.

Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct A. STOWER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) *was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills*, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache most instanter.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, *and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.*

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Wester R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

Save the Pieces!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time saves Nine!"

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c., Spalding's Prepared Glue meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price 25 cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits. 1yr47

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

OR PROTECTED

SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON COMBINED.

This well known Remedy has been used extensively and with great success for

DYSPEPSIA,

Or Impaired and Imperfect Digestion;

FOR THE CONSEQUENT

DETERIORATION OF THE BLOOD;

AND FOR THE FOLLOWING

FORMS OF DISEASE,

Most of which originate in

DYSPEPSIA:

LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, NEURALGIA and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, LANGUOR and DEPRESSION of SPIRITS, CARBUNCLES and BOILS PILES, SCURVY, AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES, BRONCHITIS, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, & ALL COMPLAINTS ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL DEBILITY, AND REQUIRING

A TONIC AND ALTERATIVE MEDICINE.

Note.—The failure of IRON as a remedy for *Dyspepsia*, a bad state of the blood, and the numerous diseases caused thereby, has arisen from the want of such a preparation of Iron as shall enter the stomach in a PROTOXIDE state, and assimilate at once with the blood. This want the PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies, and it does so in the only form in which it is possible for Iron to enter the circulation. For this reason the PERUVIAN SYRUP often radically CURES diseases in which other preparations of Iron and other medicines have been found to be of no avail.

Certificate of A. A. HAYES, M. D., of Boston.

It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protoxide of Iron are lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.

In the PERUVIAN SYRUP this desirable point is attained by COMBINATION IN A WAY EFFORE UNKNOWN; and this solution may replace all the proto-carbonates, citrates and tartrates of the Materia Medica.

A. A. HAYES, Assayer to the State of Mass.
16 Boylston Street, Boston.

Certificate of Jas. R. Chilton, M. D., of N. York.

It is well known that it has been found very difficult to preserve in a PALATABLE form, for a desirable length of time, compounds of the Protoxide of Iron.—The "Peruvian Syrup," I am pleased to say, accomplished this desirable end.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
93 Prince Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1859

Certificate from well known Citizens of Boston.

The undersigned, having experienced the beneficial effects of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Peter Harvey,
Thomas A. Dexter,	James C. Dunn,
S. H. Kendall, M. D,	Samuel May,
Thomas C. Amory,	Rev. Thos. Whittemore.

Certificate from well known Citizens of N. York.

New York, Nov. 17th, 1859.

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank.
Rev. AB STEVENS, Editor Christian Advocate & Journal.
JOHN G. NELSON, Esq., Firm of Nelson & Richmond, 61 John St.
Rev. P. CHURCH, Editor New York Chronicle.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Post Master, New York City.

TESTIMONIALS FROM CLERGYMEN,

On the efficacy of the Peruvian Syrup and the benefits they have derived from its use:

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Medford, Mass.—Its efficacy in Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous Diseases.

Rev. WARREN BURTON, Boston, Mass.—Its efficacy in Headache, Loss of Appetite, Oppression, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, and General Debility; Its Value to Clergymen.

Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER.—Its Efficacy in Nervous Headaches, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Substitute for Alcoholic Spirits, and General Debility; Its Value to Clergymen.

Rev. AUGUSTUS R. POPE, Somerville, Mass.—Cure for Boils and General Debility.

Rev. GURDON ROBBINS, Hartford, Conn.—Its Efficacy in General Debility, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Substitute for Alcoholic Stimulants.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB, Boston Mass.—Its Use and Efficacy in family; Restoration of Strength after Typhoid Fever.

Rev. THOM. WHITTEMORE, Boston, Mass.—Its Use and Value. Paralysis, Dyspepsia, and Dropsy on the Chest; Its effects "It gives me new Vigor, Buoyancy of Spirits, Elasticity of Muscle."

Rev. OSBORN MYRICK, Provincetown, Mass.—Its Efficacy in St. Vitus's Dance, and Chronic Bronchitis.

Rev. EPHRAIM NUTE, Jr., Lawrence, Kansas Territory.—Its Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Debility, Prostration, and Adaptation to Western Climate Diseases.

Rev THOMAS H. PONS.—Its Efficacy in General Debility, Exhaustion of Nervous System.

Rev. RICHARD METCALF, Boston, Mass.—Its Use as a Promoter of Digestion; He says: "It has proved just the Tonic that I wanted."

Rev. M. P. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.—Its Value in Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Derangement of Liver and Stomach.

Rev. JOS. H. CLINCH, Boston, Mass.—Its Efficacy in Diarrhœa and General Debility.

Rev ABRAHAM JACKSON, Walpole, N. H.—Its Efficacy in Piles, Dyspepsia, and Unhealthy Appetite.

Rev. J. PEARSON, Jr., Newburyport, Mass.—Its Efficacy in Dyspepsia and Debility.

Rev. ARTHUR B. R. CRAWLEY, Hershada, Burmah, E. I. Climatic Debility, Swelling of the Extremities.

Prof. E. VITALIS SCHERB, Boston, Mass.—Its Restorative Power of Fever, Exhaustion of the Nervous system, and Dyspepsia; Recommendation to "Scholars, Teachers, Clergymen and Editors."

Rev HENRY UPHAM, Boston Mass.—Its Efficacy in Dyspepsia and Affections of the Liver.

Rev. S. H. RIDDEL, Boston, Mass.—Its value in cases of Bronchitis, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, and Nervous Debility.

Rev. P. C. HEADLEY, Greenfield Mass.—Its Genuineness as a Medical Agent and Efficacy in Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and Pleurisy.

Rev. J. W. OLMSTEAD, Boston, Mass.—General Recommendation, and Confidence in its Genuineness as a Medicine; Its Efficacy in Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

N. B. Pamphlets containing Letters from the above named Gentlemen and others, and giving full information of the Syrup, can be had on application to the Agents, or to

John P. Jewett & Carter,

STORE 39 SUMMER STREET,

(Next door to the Post Office,)

BOSTON.

Sold by all Druggists.

Real Estate

For Sale in Biddeford.

The Saco Water Power Co.

Offers for sale at reduced prices, from one to one hundred acres of good farming land, part of which is covered with wood, and located within about three-fourths of a mile from the new city block. Also a large number of house and store lots in the vicinity of the mills. Terms easy.

42tf THOS. QUINBY, *Agent*

Four House Lots

FOR SALE!!

Situated on Spring's Island, four lots, and one lot on Emery's Lane, adjoining the house occupied by Charles Meeds. Will be sold at reasonable rates on application to

DAVID TUXBURY.

Saco, July 13, 1860.—29tf

WE CAN AND WILL.

EMMONS & PIPER

Have just received a new supply of Elegant Quarto and Small

BIBLES,

School Books, both English and Classical, Plain and Fancy Diaries, Wrapping Paper, &c., which they, *can and will* sell cheap. Gilt Edged for 38 cents. Beautiful Quarto Bibles for $2.50; Small cheaper, cheapest.

The Grammar of English Grammars,

By GOULD BROWN. This splendid work contains 1102 large octavo pages. Learning Grammars which Webster's Dictionary is to Spelling Books, and is the most profound and complete grammatical treatise ever published. No Teacher, Editor, Clergyman, Lawyer, or Literary man can afford to do without it. Sold at Boston wholesale price, viz: $3.50 per copy. Teachers who buy to sell so cheap is because we buy *for cash* and at the right place.

EMMONS & PIPER,

No. 2 CRYSTAL ARCADE, - - BIDDEFORD, ME. 7

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS,

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

Pictures and Jewelry,

FOR SALE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At prices corresponding with

BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES

—BY—

H. W. STAPLES & CO.,

FACTORY ISLAND, SACO, ME.

Particular attention given to

COUNTRY TRADE.

All orders promptly attended to.

Saco, March 4, 1861.

Fire Insurance.

RUFUS SMALL,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

Life and Fire Insurance Agent,

Office in City Building, . . Biddeford, Maine.

Entrance on Adams Street.

Office with E. H. Hayes, Esq., who will attend to my business in my absence.

I am giving my whole time and attention to the above business, and represent the following Companies as Agent, viz:—*The Massachusetts Mutual Life*, located at Springfield, Mass., capital over $300,000. In this company I have upon my book over 200 members of the first men in Biddeford, Saco, and vicinity.

I have just taken the Agency of the *New England Life Company*, located at Boston, Mass. This company has a capital of $1,480,000; its cash disbursements to its Life Members in 1858 was $335,000. I operate as Agent for the following fire companies: *Biddeford Mutual, Chelsea Mutual*, of Chelsea, Mass., and the following companies: (see advertisements.)

Thankful for past favors, I ask for a continuance of the same. Call and see me, and bring your friends. All business entrusted to me will be faithfully and promptly performed.

RUFUS SMALL.

Biddeford, June 22, 1860. 1yr26

Piscataqua Mutual

FIRE & MARINE

INSURANCE CO.,

OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000 00
Capital subscribed and secured,	253,145 76

The business of the Company at present confined to Fire and Inland Navigation risks.

This company having completed its organization is now prepared to issue policies on Inland Navigation risks, also, against loss and damage by fire.

Inland Insurance on Goods to all parts of the country. Fire Insurance on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Public Buildings, Mills, Manufactories, Stores, Merchandise, Ships in port or while building, and other property, on as favorable terms as the nature of the risk will admit.

Five year Policies issued on dwellings from 1 to 1½ per cent, for 5 years, costing only from 20 to 30 cents per year on $100 Insured. All premiums prepaid in money, and no assessments made on the assured. Losses paid with promptness. The Company trusts by an honorable and prompt adjustment of its losses to secure a continuance of the public confidence.

DAVID FAIRBANKS President.
SHIPLEY W. RICKER, Secretary.
WM. HILL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS—Hon. John N. Goodwin, Shipley W. Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oakes, John A. Paine, Hon. Wm. Hill.

Biddeford and Saco Agency,—office City Building, Biddeford.

tf 16 RUFUS SMALL, Agent.

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the *York County Mutual Fire Insurance Company* of South Berwick Me., is prepared to receive proposals for insurance on safe kinds of property of every description, at the usual rates. Said company has now at risk in said State, $3,000,000 of property, on which are deposited premium notes to the amount of $300,000 with which to meet losses. Losses are liberally adjusted and promptly paid. The risks taken by said company are divided as follows. 1st class, Farmer's Property; 2d class, Village Dwelling Houses and contents; 3d class, safe kinds of mercantile and manufacturer's property. Each class pays for its own losses.

For information, terms &c., apply to RUFUS SMALL, Agent and Collector of Assessments, City Building, Biddeford, Maine 16tf

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritationr Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND Singers.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) have ing often made me a mere whisperer.' N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to *Public Speakers.*" REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Great service in subduing *Hoarseness.*" REV. DANIEL WISE.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to *Asthma.*" REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious. DR. A. A. HAYES. *Chemist. Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for *Coughs, &c.*" DR. G. F. BIGELOW. *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in *Bronchitis.*" DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for *Whooping Cough.*" REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from *Cold.*" REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON. *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with *Speakers and Singers.*" Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. 6m 51

CITY MARKET,

CORNER LIBERTY AND FRANKLIN STS.

GOULD & HILL, DEALERS IN

Beef, Pork, Lard, Sausages,

AND POULTRY.—CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Meat of all kinds,

As the Market affords. Also, Highest Cash Prices paid for Hides and Wool Skins.

JOHN A. GOULD. JOHN H. HILL.

Biddeford, December 21, 1860. 52

SELLING OFF CHEAP

—AT THE—

Commercial Nursery.

As the land I now cultivate must be cleared off within a few years, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Hedge Plants, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

FRUITS

Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees.

GRAPE VINES;

Concord, Diana, Clinton, Delaware, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, Northern Muscadine, &c.

CURRANTS;

Cherry, White Grape, LaCaucasse, Victoria, Versaillaise, White Gondoin, White and Red Dutch.

STRAWBERRIES;

Wilson's Albany, of all the new varieties introduced within the past few years, this is the best, it was put forth upon its own merits without puffing, & is now the leading variety. Berries large to very large, conical, high flavored, productive and hardy.

ROSES! ROSES!

Oh! the rose, the first of flowers,
The richest buds in flora's bowers.

Hardy Garden, Climbing, Moss, and Hybrid Perpetual Roses, in over one hundred select varieties—the finest collection and best grown ever offered for sale in Maine. All of which will be sold cheap for cash by

DANIEL MAHONY.

Nursery near the Saco Cemetery

Saco, March 8, 1861. 11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Saco and Biddeford, that he has removed from the

Old Saco Dye House

to Lyman, where he is prepared to do Dying in the best manner. He flatters himself that he has the best fitted up Dye House in the State; by having long experience with the best Dyers in Massachusetts, and having carried on the business several years in Saco, where he has been liberally patronised, he still hopes to be at his new Dye House.

Orders received and delivered at Mrs. Collins' Millinery Shop on Factory Island. All orders entrusted to his care will be executed in the best manner and at the lowest prices.

N. B. All goods dyed and returned in one week.

3mos17 HORACE BURKE.

FARM FOR SALE!

A small Farm for sale, situated on the Portland Road, less than one mile from Saco village, containing **23 Acres of Land**, consisting of Tillage and Pasturing.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. CHARLES TRULL.

Saco, April 8, 1859. 13tf

Dyspepsia Remedy

DR. DARIUS HAM'S

Aromatic, Invigorating

SPIRIT.

This Medicine has been used by the public for 6 years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance.

It stimulates, exhilarates, invigorates, but will not intoxicate or stupefy.

AS A MEDICINE, it is quick and effectual, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in a speedy manner.

It will instantly revive the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, nervous and sickly to health, strength and vigor.

Persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and invigorating efficacy of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

DOSE—One wine glass as often as necessary.
One dose will remove all Bad Spirits.
One dose will cure Heart-burn.
Three doses will cure Indigestion.
One dose will give you a Good Appetite.
One dose will stop the distressing pains of Dyspepsia.
One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the stomach receives the Invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.
One dose will remove the most distressing pains of colic, either in the stomach or bowels.
A few doses will remove all obstructions in the Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

Persons who are seriously afflicted with any Kidney complaints, are assured speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure by the use of one or two bottles.

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons who, from dissipating too much over night, and feel the evil effects of poisonous liquors, in violent headaches, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit three times a day; it will make them strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the care-worn face.

During pregnancy it will be found an invaluable medicine to remove disagreeable sensations at the stomach.

All the proprietor asks is a trial, and to induce this, he has put up the Invigorating Syrup in pint bottles, at 50 cents, quarts $1.

General Depot, 48 Water Street, N. Y.

Wholesale Agents:—Boston, M. S. Burr & Co., Weeks & Potter.

For sale in Biddeford by George W. W. Peirson Wm. C. Dyer, A. Sawyer, and E. G. Stevens, and by all country dealers generally. 1yr19

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS.

The People's Remedy!

TRY it, and if it does not prove to by all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases, and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Diseases and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, and Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

Kelsey's Vegetable Pain Extractor,

Warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Spinal Complaints, Pains of all kinds, Burns, Scalds, Felons and all kinds of sores; Throat Distemper, Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhœa or Dysintery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints. Prepared exclusively by

Dr. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass.

C. B. LOVEJOY, Travelling Agent. For sale at Timothy Barker's, foot of Alfred Street. 1yr11

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

—AND—

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to the attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skilfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted as *to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and debilitating irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weaknesses and Irregularities.* Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to slight Colds, Hacking and continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fevers, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travellers should have a bottle with them, and at least should take a table spoonful, at least, before eating. As it prevents Costiveness, strengthens the Digestive Organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out-door exercise